

Doxey Wilkerson Starts
His Weekly Column Today
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NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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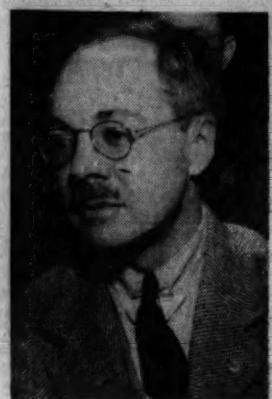
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Progressives Win, Right-Wing Bolts Brooklyn ALP

By Sender Garlin

For the second time in six weeks the Progressive slate of the Kings County American Labor Party was elected to head the organization when the county committee, assembled at the Brooklyn Technical High School late Monday night, chose John W. Crawford, New York Times copy editor, as chairman and Max Torchin as executive secretary. At the same time the convention elected an executive committee to take the place of the "Old Guard" clique that had ruled until Aug. 30 when the first county committee convention was held in Prospect Hall.



JOHN W. CRAWFORD
Snapped at the Kings
ALP Convention

Clearing the Way

An Editorial

Once again the Dubinsky-Rose group within the American Labor Party has demonstrated its cynical contempt for democracy, its determination to rule the party dictatorially or to smash it and its utter disregard for the needs of the nation in this people's war.

Monday's meeting of the Kings County ALP committee was a demonstration of the manner in which this group attempts to demoralize and paralyze the labor movement politically, how it tries to prevent it from tackling unitedly and energetically the struggles against fascism, at home and abroad.

While it headed the ALP in Kings County, the right wing leadership did nothing to build a Labor Party which would embrace all sections of labor and which would attract other sections of the population to the support of labor's political program. Like the present right wing state leadership, it did not attempt to mobilize the people behind the basic war measures facing the nation.

On the contrary, it spent its energies in fighting against the most vigorous and powerful labor backers of the ALP, those associated with the City CIO Council and progressive elements within the AFL. Its activities were dictated by its red-baiting, pro-John L. Lewis, Soviet-hating political position.

The enrolled voters of the ALP properly respected such leadership and elected the vigorous, progressive forces who are committed, by word and deed, to the building of a united, aggressive party of labor in the county along the lines proposed by Sidney Hillman. To those who are long accustomed to making a mockery of democracy in their own organizations, however, the will of the electorate means little, as the right wing leaders demonstrated. This time, however, they seem to have met their match.

With the election of the new leadership the way is now clear for the building of a Labor Party that will unite labor and all other progressive forces in the county behind a program of winning the war and the peace. All honest supporters of labor and of the President's war policies, whether they supported the "right" or the "left," can join in building such a party. Unquestionably, many who previously supported the "right wing" clique are utterly disillusioned with their anti-democratic attempts to wreck the organization, and will continue to participate in the work of the organization.

The newly-elected leadership of the ALP is now faced with the job of immediately gearing the party for the current campaign to elect General William N. Haskell as Lt. Governor and win-the-war candidates to the City Council. Brooklyn is an exceedingly important borough in this respect, having more than one-third of the entire city vote. It is also facing the job of preparing the ground for its party's participation in the decisive political events of 1944.

BRITAIN GETS AZORE BASES; YUGOSLAVS NOW AT ZAGREB

FDR Chides Senators On Siberian Bases

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. — President Roosevelt today took the five-globe trotting Senators to task for their attacks on Great Britain and the United States.

The President criticized specifically three phases of the report brought back by the Senators, the demand that the

AFL Again Hedges on Anti-Negro Bars

By Louis F. Budenz
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 12. — Discrimination against Negroes in the unions and in industry as a whole "must be eliminated," the 3rd convention of the American Federation of Labor declared today in a resolution unanimously adopted, but, as in previous conventions failed to take any real measures to eliminate Negro bars in affiliated unions.

A campaign throughout the AFL affiliated unions to hasten the wiping out of such discrimination was agreed upon in the resolution, which pointed to the fact that "those in our armed forces are risking their lives in our country's defense without thought of national origin or the color which nature has given them."

This statement of what was termed a "basic principle" with the AFL was adopted at a session which also heard Joseph D. Keenan, labor member and vice-chairman of the War Production Board, assail condemnation of labor as injurious to heightened production.

President William Green said that Negro labor unions would be accepted in full status if he had his way, but he added that the will of the "majority" must prevail. Negroes now are accepted into a number of AFL affiliates in auxiliary unions.

Green said he believed the race problem of trade unionism could be solved only by understanding and education, not by the application of force. At the same time, he criticized Negro leaders for appealing to labor at large to boycott the AFL when it attempted to organize Negro labor.

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters touched off a discussion of the question of race as it applies to labor when he asserted that the "system of auxiliary unions based on race is undemocratic, un-American and violative of the fundamental principles of trade unionism."

Randolph spoke in comment on his own resolution condemning auxiliary unions and calling for their abolition—a resolution which the resolutions committee charged theoretically suggested be returned to the post-war problems committee for further study.

Vice-President Charles MacGowan of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers charged Randolph with the "greatest disservice ever rendered his people."

John P. Frey, secretary of the Resolutions Committee, told of the "heavy heart" with which he had

Tito's Army Within 23 Mi. Of Belgrade

LONDON, Oct. 12 (UP).—The Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation were reported today to have occupied the western suburbs of the great Croatian city of Zagreb, and to be within 23 miles of Yugoslavia's capital, Belgrade, as their growing offensive to drive the Germans from their country won them three more major towns.

A communique from the headquarters of Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich, Partisan leader, announced the successes.

The Germans, the communique reported, desperately attempting to smash the resistance of the Partisans by terror tactics, dive-bombed Novo Mesto, 37 miles west of Zagreb, and "completely destroyed" it.

Several hours later, the communique said, German planes dropped leaflets threatening the similar destruction of all towns and villages with Partisan sympathies.

In Novo Mesto, the cultural center of the Slovene lowlands and the seat of the Anti-Fascist Council, the communique said "there is now no one left" and a spokesman for the Liberation Army, broadcasting later over the Free Yugoslav Radio, said several other towns, including Cernomelj, 40 miles southwest of Zagreb, had been razed.

The communique said that units of the Croat 13th Corps were holding the western suburbs of Zagreb, where the puppet Croat cabinet resigned yesterday, and the headquarters spokesman said that the city was "almost entirely surrounded."

Southwest of the city, other units occupied Pleshevec, and cleared the mountains around Zumberak, 25 miles southwest of Ustashi (Croat Fascist) troops.

In a continuation of their efforts to isolate the city by wrecking the four major rail lines running into it, the Partisans continued "heavy fighting" near Karlovac, 30 miles south, and cut the Zagreb-Belgrade railroad at several points. In the vicinity of Belgrade itself, units of the 1st Srenaka Brigade occupied Slankamen, on the Danube River 23 miles northwest of the capital. The German garrison was disarmed and a headquarters spokesman said that all war material on the south bank of the Danube was seized.

Report Nazis Tell Pope to Quit Rome

LONDON, Oct. 12 (UP).—Germany has advised Pope Pius XII to leave Rome because it cannot guarantee the Vatican's safety if the city becomes a battleground, and has "offered" to move him to neutral Duchy of Liechtenstein or to Germany itself, dispatches from neutral capitals said today.

The Pope refused the "offer" and said he would not leave the Vatican while he was alive, the dispatches said.

YCL Rally Friday To Hear Browder

Earl Browder will be a featured speaker at the public rally to open the National Convention called by the Young Communist League, this Friday night, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., at 7:30 P.M.

Other speakers at the meeting include Sergeant Bob Thompson, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross; Ferdinand Smith, Vice-President of the National Maritime Union, and Dr. Harry F. Ward, distinguished churchman.

Admission is 25 cents. Tickets will be available at the box office in Manhattan Center on Friday, from 4 P.M. until the opening of the meeting.

Soviets Report Vital Successes at Kiev

LONDON, Oct. 12 (UP).—Soviet troops smashing forward west of the Dnieper in flanking drives on Kiev "achieved important successes" in some sectors today, a Moscow communique said, and front dispatches brought unconfirmed reports that German demolition squads had begun to destroy the Ukraine capital preparatory to abandoning it.

There was no official report on the situation at Gomel, where the Red Army had cleared Sosh River's east bank in that vicinity and captured the citadel's suburb of Novobelitsa.

A communique broadcast by Radio Moscow reported action at the other end of the enemy's 200-mile White Russian line, however, where several inhabited places were captured near Vitebsk.

"In other sectors of the front," the bulletin said, "there were strong patrol activity and artillery and trench mortar duels."

There were no specific reports from Moscow on the fighting at Nevel, north of Vitebsk, the Leningrad-liberation offensive launched along the Volkhov River, or the situation at the southern end of the 1,100-mile front in the Zaporozhie-Melitopol and Crimean sectors.

A Radio Moscow commentator said the fighting on the Dnieper's west bank raged with unabated ferocity.

"Soviet detachments dislodged the Germans from an important height bearing further advance of the Soviet troops, killing 500 Germans and taking 37 prisoners. In another sector, the Germans launched eight counterattacks in an attempt to rewin an inhabited place, losing 200 men, seven tanks, including two Tigers, two anti-tank guns, one self-propelled gun and 10 trucks."

Gun Duel Raging Across Volturno

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 12 (UP).—A thundering artillery duel blazed across the flooded Volturno Valley today as Allied troops, prepared to storm the river barrier which outflanking American and British forces in a flanking drive to the east punched deep into the Germans' mountain ring.

The Cairo radio, heard by United Press in London, said a heavy battle was in progress northwest of Capua which would mean the Fifth Army already had crossed the Volturno in force.

Rain pelted down over the entire Italian front for the fourth successive day, official reports said, and in the Fifth Army sector ground operations were limited to patrolling. But the Fifth Army's guns of all caliber, including new British 17-pounders, long-barreled cannon with semi-automatic rapid-fire mechanism, were crashing incessantly against the strong Nazi positions on the north bank.

Dispatches to London from Cairo indicated that the fight for Capua had been lost and British resistance was ended. Cairo announced a heavy bomber raid from the Middle East on Calais Sunday night just after the Liberator attack.

Allies Have Italian Fleet—Churchill

LONDON, Oct. 12 (UP).—The major part of the Italian fleet, totalling more than 100 warships, is in Allied hands and more than 150,000 tons of Italian merchant vessels have reached ports under Allied control, Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed in a statement read today in the House of Commons.

The warships include five of six battleships in commission and eight of 11 cruisers, Churchill disclosed. The statement was written in reply to a question from Sir Ralph Glynn, Conservative.

"The position of the ships and crews still is under active consideration and the ships will be used to the best possible advantage of the United Nations," Churchill said.

British Troops Land After Signing of Pact

LONDON, Oct. 12 (UP).—British troops landed in the Azores today under a British-Portuguese agreement, based on a medieval alliance, which gave Britain naval and aerial bases in the islands and which was calculated to make the Azores the No. 1 Allied anti-submarine base of the entire Atlantic.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a message to Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, said he was convinced the agreement would prove an important factor in shortening the war.

"The agreement was undertaken after prior consultation with the United States. A State Department announcement said:

"With reference to the statement made by Prime Minister Churchill concerning the use of facilities in the Azores, the agreement on which the statement is based was concluded by virtue of the ancient Anglo-Portuguese alliance. The United States has been informed and has approved the arrangements made."

Shortly afterward Dr. Salazar announced the agreement at Lisbon and said that British troops already were ashore in the Azores, lying roughly midway in the Atlantic so that they dominate all trade routes from the Panama Canal and Gibraltar northward.

Germany, cautiously broadcasting reports of the agreement, said that under it all Axis consulates in the Azores would be closed and all Axis nationals would be evacuated.

Berlin said also that Salazar had advised Gen. Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, the Spanish foreign minister, of the agreement several days ago at a conference held on Spanish soil.

Churchill in making his announcement emphasized that Portugal desired to continue its neutrality on the European mainland, with British approval. He said also that Portugal had remained neutral to date with the full approval of Britain.

What's Behind Portugal's Move?

By Joseph Starobin

The British action in taking over Portuguese bases at the Azores solves one mystery of recent days, but leaves many others yet to be explained. The British action is, of course, all to the good. The Atlantic islands from which Hitler might have threatened us, and where Nazi submarines operated freely, now become hopping-off points for our own naval and airplane operations in Europe.

So the mystery of Portugal's unusual war preparations in recent days seems to be solved. But that is only one part of the story. It's hard to believe that the Portuguese dictator, Antonio Oliveira Salazar, called up his troops, blacked out the city of Lisbon, and held a special session of his national assembly simply for the purpose of giving Great Britain naval bases under the ancient treaty of 1373. There must be more still to come, and more beneath the surface.

The first thing to remember is that the Portuguese dictatorship is one of the oldest and nastiest in all Europe. And in the last year, the Portuguese people have been more openly than ever before challenging the Salazar regime.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

On Sept. 5 Salazar declared that the military maneuvers planned for early October, and the calling up of 10,000 reservists were intended not only to safeguard Portuguese neutrality, but against "internal elements of national disintegration." That mouthful covers a lot of ground.

On July 29, a powerful strike movement gripped Lisbon and several other cities. Thousands of workers in the shipyards, railways, and utility plants struck for almost a week, and only the threat to deport them by the thousands to the

Davis Needed in Council as Negro Spokesman, Says CIO

The New York City CIO yesterday reaffirmed its unanimous endorsement of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. for City Council from Manhattan in an official letter to the Harlem leader, which stressed that it is imperative that Manhattan voters elect you to the incoming Council so that the Negro people may have a capable representative.

Mr. Davis, Communist candidate with wide non-partisan support, received the endorsement of the City CIO speaking approximately for 500,000 unionists, at its last meeting.

The letter, signed by Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary, read:

"Dear Mr. Davis:

"We take great pleasure in informing you that the Greater New York Industrial Union Council meeting in political convention on Oct. 7 endorsed your candidacy for City Council from Manhattan.

"You received the unanimous endorsement of the Council delegates because of your uncompromising

support of the win-the-war program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and your fight for the rights of the Negro people.

"With the retirement of the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., from the present Council, we believe it is imperative that Manhattan voters elect you to the incoming Council so that the Negro people may have a capable representative.

"Wishing you success on Election Day.

"Sincerely yours,
"Joseph Curran, President,
"Saul Mills, Secretary."

Stirrings in Southeast Asia

By a Veteran Commander

IT IS difficult to say whether or not the arrival of the young and reportedly dynamic C-in-C of the Allied forces in Southeast Asia, Lord Louis Mountbatten, is making itself felt already, but the fact is that this corner of the globe is beginning to stir.

British-Indian patrols have clashed with the Japanese on the borders of Burma and Tenth Air Force Liberators flew more than 2,000 miles to blast southern Burma (the Kanbau tin mines.)

On the War Fronts

At the same time General MacArthur, not to be "outdone by an Admiral," sent his Liberators on a 2,400 round trip to bomb Macassar on Dutch Celebes. Other Allied planes maintained constant pressure on enemy islands and bases north of Australia and New Guinea.

GENERAL CLARK, having consolidated his lines along the Volturno is now carrying through a flanking maneuver and has broken the enemy defense near the spot where the Volturno turns sharply to the N.W.

General Montgomery is advancing slowly along the axis of the "boot," but his right flank near Termoli is either stuck or is expecting an amphibious operation which might uproot the enemy defense between Termoli and Pescara.

General Tito's Partisans now hold most of the Adriatic Islands and are advancing toward Fiume and Trieste. Partisan action is reported also along all main railroads leading across and out of Yugoslavia and in the direction of Belgrade itself (which region was reputedly a Mikhailovitch "preserve").

Allied bombers ranged far and wide over the enemy bases in Greece and in the Aegean, from Salonica to Athens, Crete and Rhodes.

THE Red Army, in a quick and furious lunge toward Gomel has reached the Sozh and has captured the broad junction and suburb of Gomel, Novobeltz, the railroad nucleus of Gomel and the strategic highway from Moghilev to Gomel is now practically useless to the Germans and their last lateral communications east of the Dnieper have been cut.

In the Vitebsk direction the Red Army is fighting its way forward and is now some 25 miles from both Vitebsk and Orsha.

The secondary crisis of the Dnieper bridgeheads continues in full fury, the Germans throwing everything they have got into the fray. But the Red Army continues to improve its positions and is pumping troops and guns into the three bridgeheads.

It is interesting to note that Berlin commentator Captain Sertorius said that "the elastic movements of the German Army have not been quite completed yet."

BY A bold and heroic move British midget submarines have forced their way into Alten Fjord in Norway and have knocked out the 45,000-ton battleship Tirpitz which had been torpedoed and put out of the fight by a Soviet sub under Captain Lunin more than a year ago. Thus the only remaining big battlewagon of the German Navy has been put to bed again. It is reported that repairs will take many months or even a year. Three midget subs were lost in this brilliant operation.

Make Franco Recall 'Blue Legion' -- Celler

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Rep. Emanuel Celler, New York Democrat, today urged the administration to demand that Franco recall his "Blue Legion" of Spaniards who are fighting against the Soviet Union and stop giving "aid and comfort" to Hitler.

Invite C.P. Club Leaders to 'Daily' Dinner

Club leaders of 13 selected Communist Party Clubs will be the guests of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker Editorial Board and Management Committee at a Press Dinner to be held at the New Starlight Restaurant, 55 Irving Place, between 17th and 18th Streets this Thursday, October 14, at 7:30 P. M.

An inter-club competition on building the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker will be launched at the dinner. Admission to the dinner will be by invitation only. Invitations have been sent to the chairman, executive secretary and press director of the following selected clubs:

Manhattan—8th A. D. Club; Chelsea, 3-5 A. D.; 1-2 A. D. East Side Club.

Kings—Harriet Tubman Club, 17th A. D.; Cacchiola Club, Williamsburg; Whitman Branch, 16th A. D.; Brownsville Club, 22-23 A. D.

Bronx—Fredrick Douglass Club; Burns Victory Club; Mosholu—Jerome Club; West Farms Club.

Queens—Sunnyside Club; Astoria Club.

In addition section organizers and section press directors of the sections of AD's having one of the selected clubs have been invited.

The "Dinner" will be addressed by State leaders of the Communist Party and members of the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker.

Australian Labor Hits Blocking of Second Front

Chilean Labor Urges More Aid To United Nations

(By Allied Labor News)

SANTIAGO, (Delayed).—Declaring that "this war, marked by the subjugation of millions of people by the Axis, is different from all wars heretofore known to humanity," the second national congress of the Confederation of Chilean Workers (CTCh), meeting here this week, called on the Chilean government and people to "contribute more effectively to the war effort of the United Nations."

In a series of resolutions on the war, delegates representing 600,000 trade union members urged the government to modernize and democratize the armed forces, removing all military leaders opposed to democracy, and demanded that "in the interests of defense and national security, the government confiscate the means of production and propaganda sources owned by Nazi-fascist, Japanese and other fifth column firms."

In order to strengthen labor's participation in the war, the CTCh voted to support the projected amalgamation of the Socialist, Communist and Workers Socialist parties into "a great national party of the working class" and indicated that it will affiliate to the new party.

"The working class has the historic duty to institute a more just world," the convention declared. "It therefore must take the lead in destroying Nazi-fascism and give leadership to the anti-fascist movement."

ASK INDUSTRIALIZATION

As a means both of implementing Chile's war aid (Chile broke relations with the Axis Jan. 20, 1943) and raising the living standards of its people, the congress worked out detailed plans for the industrialization of the country.

"The economic history of the world has shown that those countries with the highest standards of living are countries with great industrial development," the empowering resolution said. "Chile, with materials of the first order—iron, copper, coal and abundant hydraulic forces—has enormous possibilities for industrial development."

In a statement of principles, the CTCh declared: "The present state, founded on private ownership of the instruments of production and on the exploitation of man by man, should be replaced by a more just economic and social state, one that assures progress to man. In order to achieve these aspirations, it is essential that labor in Chile be united, that adherence to the Confederation of Latin American workers (CTAL) be continued, that fraternal relations with similar labor organizations throughout the world be strengthened."

"Fascism is the executor of war of conquest. It is the chief enemy of the workers and must be combated in all its forms. Vigorous action by the people is the best way to assure a world free from slavery. The working class must ally itself with other sections of the people in order to consolidate the power of all democratic forces and bring about the defeat of fascism."

BACK ARGENTINE LABOR

The congress voted "solidarity with the Argentine workers, who are striving for democracy and for the independence of their unions," and strongly protested the Argentine government's dissolution of the General Confederation of Labor. Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios wrote the Congress: "Your meeting is a new manifestation of the solidarity of the workers of America, the fundamental basis of the defense of democracy and of the political liberties and social conquests of the people of the hemisphere."

Bernardo, Ibanez and Salvador Ocampo were unanimously reelected CTCh general secretary and assistant general secretary respectively.

The End of a U-Boat



This photo made from the waist-gun window of a U. S. Liberator bomber shows a Nazi sub spotted and under attack (top) in the Atlantic. A huge geyser where the sub used to be marks the end of another Hitler undersea serpent as a bomb hits the stern. U. S. Army Air Force photo.

What's Behind the Portugal's Moves?

(Continued from Page 1)

Cape Verde Islands enabled the government to crush the strike. In that week, the 10,000 troops were paraded through the city to awe the strikers, of whom not a few were arrested. As one American commentator declared last February, Salazar's regime is notorious for its persecutions of the labor movement and has filled "the cells of waterline prisons in African Mozambique with untold prisoners."

A similar crisis developed in September, 1942, when leaders of the Portuguese fishermen were tried on charges of refusing to travel to the Newfoundland waters on the government's terms. Practically the whole village of Nazare was arrested in that period.

POLITICAL STRIKES

A month later, on Nov. 2 Lisbon was again tied up by general strikes, some of which had a definite political character, directed against the regime and against the shipment of Portuguese food to Germany.

No doubt, Salazar's imposition of martial law and the manufacture of a national crisis results from his desire to use the Anglo-Portuguese agreement as the occasion to strengthen his grip at home. That does not nullify the value of the agreement, but it helps to explain the events.

Then there are still other aspects. The cessation of bases to the Allies tends to put Franco's government in Spain on the spot. Portugal's action is symptomatic of the general trend among the neutral powers to get out from under their relations with Hitler, now that they feel Hitler's goose is cooked.

The break-up of the Axis under the impact of the Red Army's blows in the east, and the Allied advances in the Mediterranean has shaken up all the neutrals. Portugal is trying to make the transition skillfully, going back well into the 14th century for that purpose.

PRESSURE ON SPAIN

In so doing, the pressure increases upon Spain. Whether this means the Nazis will now try to increase their grip over Spain, in some effort to counter the Allied moves, or whether Franco will reaffirm his close ties to Portugal, and take advantage of the moment to come out more openly on the Allied side, all the while intensifying his internal dictatorship, remains to be seen.

Salazar could accomplish this transition more easily, since he controls his own country more firmly. Whether France can make the same kind of transition without risking internal upheaval, or whether it will involve a clash of Allied and German forces on Spanish soil is something that the next weeks should show.

Finally, the Portuguese action is related to the fact that Japan has taken over Portuguese Timor, in the East Indies, as well as Macao, the Portuguese base near Hong King. It would not be surprising

Says 'Political Considerations' Hold Up Attack

(Special Wireless to Allied Labor News)

SYDNEY, Oct. 12.—In a strongly worded resolution, the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council, representing 300,000 workers, this week charged that "political considerations" are delaying the opening of a second front in western Europe and pointed to Prime Minister Churchill's declaration that a second front was the decisive way to win the war.

"Coupled with the island-hopping strategy in the Pacific," the resolution stated, "we are convinced that this failure will prolong the war unnecessarily, not only in Europe but in relation to Japan."

The Council urged the Australian government "to make representations to the British government for early action along the lines indicated," and called on the British Trades Union Congress to take similar action.

In a supplementary resolution the Council voted "to press for intensification of the Pacific campaign."

The consensus of labor opinion here, as expressed in the Council debate on the conduct of the war, is that Germany is the most important Axis nation to defeat.

Council members agreed with General Douglas MacArthur's condemnation of the policy of "island-hopping," which he said would take years to defeat Japan.

They further agreed with General MacArthur's view, stated in an interview on Sept. 21, that such strategy was not the best way "to end the war as soon as and as cheaply as possible."

The full text of the NSW resolution reads:

"This Council views with concern the continued delay of the British and American governments in invading western Europe, declared by Prime Minister Churchill to be the decisive move required for the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. Coupled with the 'island-hopping' strategy in the Pacific, we are convinced that this failure will prolong the war unnecessarily, not only in Europe, but in relation to Japan."

"We are firmly of the opinion that political considerations generally are holding up the launching of the second front, and urge the Australian government to make representations to the British government for early action along the lines indicated. A copy of this resolution is to be forwarded to Prime Minister Curtin and be called to the British Trades Union Congress urging their support of its terms."

It is to be hoped that the yesterday's demonstration of Anglo-Portuguese friendship, and Portuguese-American friendship, will enable the popular movement to force a breath of the Four Freedoms into that country. The Spanish anti-Franco movement, in particular, has a great opportunity to demand a similar move by Spain away from the Axis, together with a loosening of the internal dictatorship.

And the whole event broaches questions for the peoples forces in this country and Britain, which events of the next few days may help us discuss at greater length.

'Our Place Will Be Taken by Others'

MOSCOW, Oct. 12 (ICN).—The story of the last hours of a group of underground workers in Poland who were besieged by the Gestapo is told in the current issue of *Wolna Polska* (Free Poland), organ of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR.

The group had been getting out an underground paper, and its last editorial was "Our Place Will Be Taken by Others."

The paper appeared regularly, says the *Wolna Polska* article, in opening the story.

Promptly at 3 each day several thousand copies were carried out from the underground printshop and distributed in the city.

The printshop was situated in an inconspicuous-looking house on the city's outskirts and was run by five men and one woman.

Its editor, a former National Democrat who had at one time held pro-fascist views, was a true soldier of Poland. He had worked under Jim Buzsek, a Communist, Nedzajkowski, a Polish Socialist and Starjinski, a Pilsudski follower.

They did all the work themselves, including the procuring of the paper and the distributing of the printed copies in the city.

One rainy day police surrounded the place. The members of the editorial board took a decision not to surrender. The editor placed two men at the windows and one at the door, while the rest went back to work to get the paper out. Things opened up with the usual exchange of shots. Seeing that this did not help, the Nazis tried to

appeal to their reason, promising them freedom if they surrendered. A volley of shots was the answer.

The editor of the paper was hastily writing his last editorial: "Tomorrow you will no longer be reading our paper. But our place will be taken by others..." The editorial was short—five lines.

The paper was ready according to schedule. One of the besieged took upon himself the task of delivering it to the city. Despite mortal danger he got away.

The Germans received reinforcements and for the last time called upon the besieged persons to surrender. Again the answer was a volley of shots.

A veritable battle started with the Germans steadily closing in on the house. Under cover of darkness they crept up to the windows but ran into heavy fire.

The struggle lasted until midnight. Mortars and machineguns were brought into action and completely crushed the resistance of the handful of persons. The editor was the last to die. When the Germans broke into the printshop he was still alive. They trampled him to death.

Thus died a courageous group of persons who had united for the freedom of Poland.

Between the Lines

Catholics and Republican Spain

DAILY WORKER FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Now that Archbishop Spellman again repeats the old tale of the Spanish Republic's alleged hostility toward the Catholic clergy, we looked up that fine pamphlet "Catholic Evidence on Spain" assembled from Catholic sources and published in 1939 by the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Among the interesting things that the Archbishop might profit by reading is the fact that the Vatican and the Spanish Bishops fully recognized the republic in 1931 and never officially withdrew that recognition. The late Archbishop of Tarragona, Cardinal Vidal, like the Bishop of Vitoria and the Bishop of Orihuela refused to sign a collective letter in support of Franco in 1937, and Vidal actually left Spain in protest against Franco. The Basque Republicans are all devout Catholics, but remained firm supporters of the Republic. And in this country such notables as Frank P. Walsh, and Prof. Frances M. Shea, dean of the University of Buffalo's law school supported the Loyalist cause. The American Catholic writer, Kathleen Norris, took sides for the Loyalists, as did thousands of Catholic laymen in American unions and other organizations. We wonder what impression the Archbishop's apology makes upon them?

Dr. Adrian Escobar, the new Argentine Ambassador to this country, was formerly Ambassador to Franco Spain; and is a notorious Falangist. The United States, like any other country, has the right to indicate that a diplomatic nominee from another country is unacceptable. So it makes a rather strange pattern: here was the former Ambassador Felipe Espl, known to be in disfavor with the Argentine military government. He gets withdrawn. Our own Ambassador, Norman Armour returns to Buenos Aires, while the State Department willingly accepts a Falangist enemy of the United States.

It was none other than Harold Ickes, secretary of the Interior, who told an audience at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Oct. 4th that "Falangistas and sinarquistas, by whichever ugly name they are known, follow the Nazi-fascist pattern very closely..." and their aims—"the destruction of the Jews, the destruction of liberalism, the destruction of England, the destruction of the United States, the destruction of democracy..."

The Gallup Poll recently asked Americans which country they thought had done the most to win the war. Fifty-five per cent of those questioned thought the United States had done the most; 32 per cent voted for the Soviet Union, while Britain received nine per cent of the votes, and China four per cent. The interesting thing is that the same question was asked of Englishmen by the Public Opinion Institute. Fifty per cent of British answers said the Soviet Union had done the most; 42 per cent gave their vote to the British Empire; five per cent voted for China and only three per cent thought the United States had done the most to win the war. The magazine "Free Germany," published in Mexico City, comments on these figures and wonders what a poll of Germans would show if they were asked which nation had done the most to beat them?

Louis Adams's committee, the United Committee of South-Slavic Americans, raises the question in its October Bulletin as to whether the State Department looks forward to the evolution of Milan Neditch from the Quisling of Serbia to the Yugoslav Darian. . . . The Japanese-American progressive paper *Doho*, appearing in California until August, 1942, has now resumed publication in New York. . . . Prominent Spanish Republicans such as the famous ophthalmologist, Dr. Manuel Vazquez, and the Republican leader, Diego Martinez Barrios have both praised the Spanish solidarity convention and urged support to the FOARE in the future. . . . H. Mansfield, retiring clerk of the British Museum's Reading Room in London recalls his 40 years' service with memories of Lenin: "He was a very quiet, reserved man . . . never had much to say but was very studious indeed. It was obvious to me that Lenin had a big work in hand." . . . "Realego 18" in Cuba is the name of a piece of property whose ownership has long been in dispute. The Royal Bank of Canada claimed it, through sugar mill subsidiaries, but many Cuban peasants had lived on the property for years and were fighting for the right to stay there. A recent decision of the Cuban government says that the land belongs to the state and will be divided up among the peasants. . . . The Moscow three-power conference we understand, is scheduled to open on Oct. 15th. . . . A statement on the present Italian crisis from the five-party coalition in Italy is expected momentarily, according to some reports. There has been no news from the *Milano Liberta* radio for weeks.

Haskell Speaks At Albany Rally Tonight

Leut. General William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieut. Governor, will carry his campaign against GOP nominee Senator Joe R. Hanley to Albany tonight, it was announced at his headquarters yesterday.

He will lead a political rally in the Empire State capital city, which incidentally, is also his native town.

The General's campaign schedule, so far tentative, indicated that his strategists plan he shall make his major efforts and addresses during the last two weeks before election day.

Next Tuesday afternoon he is scheduled to meet women campaign workers at a tea at his headquarters in the Chanin Building.

On Friday, Oct. 22, General Haskell will go uptown again to address a rally in Troy. On Oct. 23 he will speak in Rochester.

Other plans call for two addresses in Westchester County on Oct. 25.

General Haskell also has several meetings scheduled for all of New York City's five boroughs, the first of which will take place in Queens on Oct. 26 and the second in Brooklyn on Oct. 28.

Three state-wide radio talks are also planned, but the dates have not yet been announced.

Owen D. Young, Alfred E. Smith and James A. Farley, it was announced, will probably make one speech each in Haskell's behalf over a state-wide radio network.

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3 POINTS . . .

1. Due to necessary wartime restrictions it is becoming increasingly necessary to reduce still further the waste of paper resulting from unsold, returned copies of the DAILY WORKER.
2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.
3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!

PLACE A STANDING ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY!

Yugoslav Army Officers Meet, Rally Behind Tito

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BERNE, Oct. 12.—A congress of former officers in the Yugoslav army and veterans of the first World War, held on the soil of liberated Slovenia two weeks ago declared to "the whole world" that the national army of Yugoslavia today is the Peoples Liberation Army led by the supreme commander, Tito.

The war officers, largely of Slovene origin, met on Sept. 27. It is reported here and denounced the "treacherous activities of Drasa Mikhailovitch and all those who consciously support him," calling upon "all officers and non-coms of the former Yugoslav army to join their people under the banner of the Peoples Liberation Council of Yugoslavia for a free, strong and democratic Yugoslavia."

PRIEST GREETING MEETING

Vladko Zeevich, a Slovene Roman Catholic priest, greeted the meeting on behalf of Tito's headquarters and the Peoples Liberation Council of Yugoslavia.

Boris Kidric, secretary of the Slovene Liberation Front also spoke and as did General Jacob Asvich, and Prof. Joseph Eras, chairman of the First World War Volunteers Association.

Among the men elected to the presiding committee of the Congress were the artillery colonel, Peter Kiler; the captain of a Yugoslav warship, Vladko Naglich; the infantry captain, Zdravko Prebilich; and two junior lieutenants, Raiko Tanasovich and Frans Tauser.

Council Stall Aids Anti-Semites---Cacchione

To Push Fight for Investigation

By John Meldon

"Fascist anti-Semites are beginning to run wild in our city since the City Council flatly refused to act on my resolution to probe these individuals and groups," Councilman Peter V. Cacchione declared yesterday.

The Communist Councilman's statement came as an aftermath to a disgraceful occurrence Monday at Staten Island where anti-Semites ripped down an American flag and painted a huge swastika on the headquarters of the Hebrew Alliance at Grant City, Staten Island.

Police called to the scene after the desecration was discovered, found the words "Jews Die" written in German letters. An American flag which had flown from a 20-foot pole in front of the building was torn to shreds and trampled upon.

Councilman Cacchione, in his statement issued to the press yesterday, bluntly charged that the Majority bloc of the City Council "has encouraged and given a green light to these fascist enemies within our city limits by its refusal to launch a probe to expose and root them out."

Cacchione, an incumbent of the Council and candidate for re-election said he intends to make the Council's refusal to act a campaign issue.

The Communist city official was the center of a stormy scene at the last session of the Council when he attempted to have his resolution voted out of committee where it has been gathering dust. Joseph T. Sharkey, vice-chairman of the Majority bloc led a frenzied red-baiting attack against Cacchione during the debate.

Councilman Anthony DiGiovanna, Brooklyn Kelly-machine stooge joined in the red-baiting and declared on the Council floor that Cacchione's resolution was "dangerous." He didn't specify to whom it would be dangerous.

Cacchione's attempt to get the probe under way was defeated 18 to six.

Cacchione said yesterday he intends to continue the fight to compel the Council to open an investigation into the increasing number of manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial and religious discrimination in the city.

"I refuse to be blocked by an unprincipled group who, for some reason or other, refuse to take action against these Hitler inspired agents in our midst," Cacchione said.

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Scenes at ALP Parley as Old Guard Bolted



Above, the slowly-moving line of county committeemen waiting for admittance to Kings County ALP convention at Brooklyn Technical High School on Monday. Photo was taken at 5 P.M. Old Guard leaders stalled on admissions until past midnight and then refused to convene meeting. At right, scene in auditorium as Right Wingers stalked out of convention when they realized that overwhelming majority against them would prevent them from repeating their steamrolling tactics of Aug. 30.

—Daily Worker Photos

Score Two for Democracy

AN EDITORIAL

SCORE two in the people's struggle to achieve at home what they and their allies contend for also on the battlefields.

First, there was the people's successful fight, carried on mainly through their trade unions, to save Samuel Buckhannon, 34-year-old Negro fugitive from Georgia brutality, from almost certain death on a chain-gang. The campaign which saved Buckhannon was started, vitalized and kept going by New Jersey organized labor.

Judge Frank S. Katzenbach, in the Mercer County (N. J.) Court of Common Pleas last week, decreed that Buckhannon must not be handed over to Georgia for completion of an indeterminate term of torture in that state's medieval and inhuman penal system. Judge Katzenbach's decision was undoubtedly influenced both by the overwhelming evidence of the man's innocence and by the public interest which lovers of democracy and justice had shown in the fight. It would have been difficult indeed for him to ignore, for instance, the fervent plea of Professor Albert Einstein, fugitive from Nazi brutality, "to do the utmost possible within the frame of the law to prevent this extradition."

Secondly, there was the decision handed down Monday by Dr. George D. Stoddard, State Commissioner of Education, in the struggle of Hillburn Negro parents against that town's 55-year-old jim-crow school setup. Most of the Negro families work in one of the three great war industries in Hillburn and Suffern. Their very working side by side on the production line has given them unanimity of opinion and feeling in matters affecting their interests. The fact that jim-crow forced them to live together further solidified them. Their example of unity, militancy and determination won the respect, admiration and support of like-minded persons throughout the state and the nation.

It will hardly be necessary to caution the fighting parents of Hillburn to remain alert, keeping their eyes open for any tricks the local school board and its head, J. Edgar Davidson, may try. Unified struggle has taught them as no other experience possibly could.

The victory for Buckhannon and the victory for the parents and the children of Hillburn—for all the children, especially, of Hillburn—are victories for democracy in the United States.

Walter E. Edge is "an outspoken and admitted appeaser and isolationist and, as such, his return to public life in this crucial hour threatens grave peril to post-war America," Mayor George E. Brunner, of Camden, told Lloyd Marsh, Edge's campaign manager, last night.

Brunner's indictment of the Republican gubernatorial candidate was made in answer to a wire from Marsh, holding Brunner's speech of Friday night, in behalf of Vincent J. Murphy, Democratic candidate for Governor, was a "smear."

"If Mr. Edge is being smeared in this campaign, he is being smeared with his own words," Brunner said in a statement releasing his telegram.

"Mr. Edge has published a book, a compilation of his speeches and public statements. That book includes the chapter entitled 'Security and Commercial Problems.'"

"In that chapter is this paragraph, and I quote exactly: 'Our country—its American traditional boast—is, because of its geographical position and the abiding friendliness of its neighbors, blessed with security' (Remember Pearl Harbor!) 'It is, in other words, free of the fear of invasion. Instinctively, Americans want other nations to share the same blessing, convinced, as they are, that apprehension on this score makes for national and international uncertainty, while appeasement makes

for domestic certainty and international order and confidence.'"

"Another chapter in the Edge book is entitled 'War Debt—American Policy.' In it are these revealing words: 'The United States can maintain no alliance with other nations. . . . The United States can, for a specific purpose and a limited time, associate with other powers, but when the purpose has been served, our nation must inevitably return to its former impartiality.'"

"I ask Walter Edge, 'Is this why our boys, millions of them, including my boy and Vincent Murphy's boy, are fighting today—to return our country to the isolationism which brought on this war?' I say it is not, and I think the enlightened people from one end of the state to the other agree with me.

"Do you wonder why I said Friday night, and now repeat, that we must not permit our nation to be returned to the days of Teapot Dome and Republican Dollar Diplomacy; to the days of Harding and Hoover and their colleague, Edge?

"Because Edge's record and the things for which he stands are so well known in New Jersey, I will not speak of them in detail now. Suffice it to say that when Wendell Wilkie made his devastating indictment of the Republican Party by warning its leaders that they had better adopt liberal principles, he certainly must have been prompted to take such an outspoken stand by the spectacle of the Republican leadership in New Jersey resurrecting an anti-liberal of the stripe of Walter Edge, self-styled appeaser, intimate of the traitor Laval, brother-in-law of a Standard Oil executive whose purposes he served well throughout his public life."

Wendell Wilkie yesterday denied that he had Walter E. Edge in mind when he attacked "isolationist" Republicans. He claimed that Edge had favored the League of Nations after the last war, and was not an appeaser. Mayor Brunner's quotation from Edge's writings seem to refute this.

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Mr. Signer emphasized that these anti-Jewish outbreaks made it more necessary than ever that an all-inclusive conference of youth organizations and youth-serving agencies convene at once.

He also proposed in the name of the Chicago Council of the YCL that the educational authorities introduce "assemblies of all students in all high schools and junior colleges for the purpose of discussing these incidents, so as to strengthen the bonds of unity and democratic understanding of all students, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, Negro and white."

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YWCA Demands End of Jim Crow in Army

California Youth Delegates Leave For YCL Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—A delegation of six California youth leaders will leave today to attend the special three-day national convention of the Young Communist League, which will be held in New York City during the Oct. 15-17 week-end, it was announced by Celeste Strack, state YCL president.

Miss Strack reported that the state YCL committee at a meeting last week endorsed the proposal of the National Council . . . to change the program and name of the YCL and to broaden its leadership in order to help create a new, united anti-fascist youth organization. Steps were taken, she added, to arrange discussion of these changes with other youth leaders throughout the state so that their ideas might also be presented at the national convention.

Members of the delegation, in addition to Miss Strack, who is a member of the YCL National Council, are Jean Addis, executive secretary of the San Francisco YCL and local civilian defense leader; Margaret Haney, 18-year-old Negro truck driver and secretary of the Shipyard Workers Committee for Equal Participation; 17-year-old Jerry O'Connor, scholarship student at UCLA; Vivien Levin, secretary of the Los Angeles YCL; and Meyer Frieden, Jewish youth leader, active trade unionist and chairman of the Los Angeles Youth Council.

Statewide proposals for club action during the next two months were adopted by the committee, which stressed that win-the-war activity should be intensified during and after the national convention of the YCL, reported Miss Strack.

RAP DOWNEY

First point in the action program was the adoption of a statement calling upon all California youth to repudiate Senator Downey's stated opposition in Congress to the opening of a second front in Western Europe.

Calling members to give all possible support to the armed forces, the committee also proposed an intensive campaign of war service activity for the months of October and November.

Under the slogan of "Back Up Your Bullets With Ballots," it was suggested that wherever possible clubs undertake campaigns for extension of the democratic right of franchise through campaigns for passage of the anti-poll tax bill, soon to come before the Senate, and for legislation to lower the voting age to 18.

A lively sports and cultural program was urged for all clubs and counties. Specifically, the state committee provided for the setting up of a state-wide basketball league in which teams would play off in both the North and South, with state-wide playoffs later in the year. Ten teams throughout the state were reported in process of organization—and awards for state championship were promised.

Drama groups were asked to begin preparing skits for presentation at rallies following the national convention.

The Future of Puerto Rico-- Consuela Lee DeLamb Lives for It

By Beth McHenry

Consuela Lee de Lamb, the vivacious and hard-working business manager of *Pueblos Hispanos*, Puerto Rican weekly newspaper, would not have been at any loss among the pioneer women of our own country. For though a small woman and a very good-looking one, she has the same drive and purpose that sent mothers of the early fifties across the western deserts to make an independent life for their children.

Mrs. Lamb has two full time jobs outside her home—the paper, where the work sometimes keeps her up until five in the morning, and the Puerto Rico National Independence Congress delegation, of which she is the secretary. In addition to this she keeps house for eight (her youngest daughter is two) and writes poetry on the side.

We visited Mrs. Lamb in her home on West 90th street and found her bathing a brand new addition to the family—three weeks' old Mary Lee Tucker, her granddaughter. Little Mary Lee seemed to think the world was okay but not sufficiently interesting to keep her awake at the moment—even though she has been born into one of the most interesting families imaginable. Or perhaps she's waiting for her father to come home before she smiles at the world. For this little girl's father is a seaman who's carrying the stuff that will help make the world a good place for her to grow up in.

A GRANDMOTHER

Consuela Lee de Lamb, who is a shockingly young-grandmother, has made a useful thing of her life since she first found out that many people were poor and few were rich and decided to help alter that situation. A Puerto Rican by birth and ancestry, she was raised in an aristocratic family in the islands but broke sharply with her old life when she saw her homeplace as it really was.

That was in 1937 when she returned from the United States to visit her family.

"As soon as I got off the boat I became suddenly aware of the terrible misery of our people," she said. "Children were starving to death right out in the streets in front of us. I was ashamed not to have seen this before and now I wanted to do something quick to help bring the people's misery to an end and give their children a chance for something better."

Consuela Lamb was more naive then than she is today. She went to her father and to the friends of the family and urged them to help put an end to the poverty of Puerto Rico. And that was the moment when she received her first real lesson in economics and class interest.

"My father," she said "was a kind man in his own fashion. But he accepted the fact that there were many poor men and few rich ones as something that Heaven had planned."

BORED AND ANNOYED

As for the others in her circle of friends, Mrs. Lamb said they were bored and annoyed, with her for noticing that people were starving and that there were no jobs for



CONSUELA LEE DE LAMB

men with families to support. And little by little she drew away from these people and became interested in politics and sought the answers for the terrible problems of her people in the struggle for independence.

Mrs. Lamb was already a grown woman with two children, but she plunged headlong into the fight for Puerto Rican national independence. She came to know the nature of imperialism and while she was about it she learned that Puerto Rico's problem was intimately connected with other things in the world—with the struggle against fascism in Spain, for instance.

While she collected funds for Spanish relief, Mrs. Lamb encountered the Falange among the people she knew. She also found out the nature of the fascist type—for these, her old friends, were prepared to stop at nothing to halt the spread of sympathy for the Spanish people. They even made an attempt on her life.

When Mrs. Lamb returned to the states in 1938 she plunged headlong into the campaign for the release of the National leaders of Puerto Rico—Albino Campos and Juan Corretjer, who were serving long terms in Atlanta prison. Today Corretjer is the editor of *Pueblos Hispanos* and Campos is ill in a New York hospital.

Some months ago she and Corretjer decided it was high time that a real paper reach the Spanish speaking masses of America. Literally on a shoe string, as she says, they started *Pueblos Hispanos* and its success has been gratifying, even though they put the paper out with practically no technical assistance

and do most of the writing themselves.

We asked her what does the paper stand for, what does it say, and she told us its first and most important purpose is to help unite all the Spanish-speaking peoples behind the war effort of the Allies.

"And a good part of that fight to unite all of our people," Mrs. Lamb said, "is the fight for the national independence of Puerto Rico. For independence of that nation would prove democracy to all of the people of Latin America and force a weapon the Nazis could never match."

"We respectfully submit, Mr. President, that your leadership now is vital of our country's future."

Mme. Sun Asks Aid for All of Fighting China

(Continued from Page 1)

American people to support equally all elements "actually engaged in fighting Japan."

That suggests correct measure for establishing our policy towards the China crisis.

American lend-lease goods, air and technical support, and medical supplies (with the exception of what is sent directly to the guerrilla areas by the China Aid Council) now go exclusively to the Central Government.

How much of it is being used for the purpose of fighting the Japanese and how much for the purpose of blockading and fighting the Communist-led armies should be a matter of concern to the American people.

Abolish Stigma of Segregation, Says Plea to President

An appeal to President Roosevelt to use the power and prestige of his office both as President and as Commander-in-Chief to abolish racial segregation in the armed forces, has just been forwarded to the White House in a letter signed by Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham on behalf of the National Board of the Young Women Christian Association, of which she is president.

Referring to a letter addressed by Mr. Roosevelt to the National Urban League at its September conference in Chicago, Mrs. Ingraham said: "We agree with you that racial strife destroys national unity at home and renders us suspect abroad. We further believe that until the federal government ceases practices of segregation the efforts of other groups are muted."

CITES YWCA PROTEST

As proof of this, Mrs. Ingraham referred to a recent protest made by a local YWCA to the manager of an Illinois theatre which segregates Negro patrons, pointing out that such segregation was in violation of the Civil Rights statutes of that state.

"The telling, crushing answer received," said Mrs. Ingraham, "was that as long as the United States Navy could get away with it at the nearby Great Lakes Naval Station, there was no cause for the theatre management to be too greatly alarmed."

This involuntary separation, according to Mrs. Ingraham, not only carries with it a stigma hard to bear but is a "veritable badge of second class citizenship when it comes from the federal government."

Mrs. Ingraham declared that great harm had been done to Negro morale and that American democracy had suffered because of the mishandling and mistreatment of American Negroes in segregated units of the armed forces. She agreed with Mr. Roosevelt that all true Americans must increasingly accept the responsibilities that go with democratic privileges.

"We believe that great good would result if you would speak out strongly and clearly against segregation," Mrs. Ingraham concluded. "We respectfully submit, Mr. President, that your leadership now is vital of our country's future."

E. G. Flynn Speaks In Brownsville

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, outstanding labor and women's leader will address a gathering of 120 members tonight at 128 Watkins St., Brownsville, at 8 P.M.

All members of branch, women's clubs and school executives are invited. The meeting was arranged by the Fraternal Committee for the Election of Win-the-War Candidates. Admission is free.

Pipefish, New U.S. Sub Launched at Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 12 (UP).—The U. S. submarine *Pipefish* was launched today at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

THE mustachioed young man, whom Elly might have noticed, had been replaced by a stout woman who looked like a nurse or a sewing teacher. This did not mean that the young man had withdrawn; on the contrary he was still one of the group entrusted with trailing her. He had been stationed at the confectioner's. Several times on her way Elly had looked back to see if she were really being followed as her father and Franz had assumed. She thought that as a matter of course her pursuer would follow at her heels and be a man. She had noticed nobody except the worthy stout woman, but even she had disappeared, for the very good reason that at a prearranged place she had turned Elly over to another agent for further observation. Everything went smoothly, however; Franz had not yet attracted anybody's attention. Without betraying the least uneasiness, Elly was transacting a business deal that was unlikely to cloak anything else. She did not exchange a word with Franz. The only time Franz spoke was to Frau Marnet: "We might leave the apples with the Behrends and I'll deliver them after work, seeing that I have to go town anyway."

This overreadiness gave Augustus food for thought, but she could not possibly have guessed that this very purchaser was the girl who was drawing Franz to the city twice in one day. As for her opinion of Elly, it had solidified long since—Elly as a bean pole, a hat like a little toadstool, a curly-headed asparagus stalk. If she runs around in a blouse like that on a weekday at six, what'll she put on at a Sunday? When Elly left, Augustus said to Franz: "Doesn't need much material for a skirt, that's one advantage she has, anyway." Franz swallowed his feelings. "Not everybody can have Sophie Mangold's behind," he answered.

George waited at the Playhouse for a streetcar. Out of the city by all means! He felt his throat contract. Belloni's overcoat, which yesterday had given him a certain feeling of security, was burning in his shoulders. Take it off? Shove it under that bench?

He boarded his car. "I'll have to get out anyway. I must not ride to the end of the line, for there are sure to be guards there. George picked up a stray newspaper and unfolded it to hide his face behind it. The headlines jumped at him, and now and then a phrase or a picture.

Neither electrically charged barbed wire nor long lines of guards nor machine guns had been able to prevent events that happened in the outside world from finding their way into Westhofen. It was because of the kind of men that were interned there that even far-distant events were known there more intimately, if not more thoroughly, than in many of the scattered villages throughout the country, and in many flats. A certain natural law, or a mysterious circuit, seemed to connect this group of chained-up misers with world centers. Thus, when George looked at the paper—the fourth morning of his flight was part of that week in October when the Teruel battle was raging in Spain and Japanese troops invaded China—he thought casually, but without being unduly surprised: "So that's how it happened!"

These were the headlines of old stories that had pulled at his heartstrings. Now he lived only for the moment. When he turned the page his gaze was arrested by three pictures. They were painfully familiar. Quickly he looked away again. Still the pictures stayed before his eyes: "Fuellgrabe, Aldinger, himself. He hurriedly folded his newspaper into a small square and put it in his pocket. He glanced quickly to the right and left. An old man standing beside him looked at him—very sharply, so it seemed to him. George got off the car suddenly.

"I'd better not get on a car again," he thought to himself. "A fellow is imprisoned there. I'll walk it." As he passed police headquarters his heart gave a mighty jump. He put his hand to it, but presently it was beating normally again. He plodded on steadily, without fear, without hope. He trudged past the museum and small street market. He trudged through Eschenheimergasse and past the building of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. He trudged as far as the Eschenheimer Tower, crossed the street, and quickened his pace because for the past few minutes the sense of being in danger set his skin tingling. His brain evolved a single thought: "I am being watched!" He felt no fear; on the contrary he was rather

calmer and more reassured because the enemy came in sight. As though his other sensations were the more acute the duller his head felt, he seemed to feel boring into his neck a pair of eyes which, from the safety island at the Tower, followed him incessantly. Instead of continuing to follow the tracks, he ran into a little park.

He stopped suddenly. He simply could not resist turning round. A man stepped out of the group of people at the Tower car stop and walked toward George. They grinned at each other and shook hands. The man was Fuellgrabe, the fifth of the seven fugitives. He looked as neat as a shop-window dummy. It was George who finally said: "Let's go in here."

They sat down on a sunny bench. Fuellgrabe dug at the gravel with the toe of his shoe. His shoes were as fine as his clothes. "Wonder how the fellow got all these things so quickly," thought George.

Fuellgrabe said: "Do you know where I was heading for?"

"No. Where?"

"Maimzer Landstrasse."

"Why?" asked George. He drew his overcoat round him so as not to have it touch Fuellgrabe's. The thought flashed through his mind: "Is this really Fuellgrabe?"

Fuellgrabe drew his overcoat around him. "Have you forgotten what is on Maimzer Landstrasse?" he asked.

"I suppose I have," said George tiredly.

"The Gestapo," said Fuellgrabe. George remained silent, waiting for the strange apparition to vanish.

Fuellgrabe began: "Listen, do you know what's going on at Westhofen? Do you know that everybody has been recaptured except you, myself, and Aldinger?"

On the bright sunlight ground in front of them their shadows danced into each other. "How do you know?" asked George. He moved a little to one side so as to create two neatly separated shadows.

Fuellgrabe answered: "I suppose you haven't read the papers. Here—look! For whom are they looking? You, me, and Grandpa. I daresay he got one on the head long ago and is lying in some ditch. He couldn't have held out long. That leaves the two of us." Quickly he rubbed his head against George's shoulder. George closed his eyes. "If they were still looking for anyone else, he'd be in the papers too. No, no, they've got the others all right. They've got Wallau, and Pelzer, and—what was that fellow's name?—Belloni. As for Beutler, I was there to hear his screams."

George meant to say, "Me too," but his open lips couldn't utter a sound. What Fuellgrabe had said was right—mad but right. "No!" George exclaimed.

"Sh-sh!"

"That isn't true," said George. "That's impossible. They couldn't have caught Wallau. He isn't one to let himself be caught."

Fuellgrabe laughed: "Then how did he get to Westhofen in the first place? My dear George! We were all crazy, and Wallau was the craziest of all." He added: "But that's enough of that."

"Enough of what?" asked George.

"Of this madness. I, for my part, am cured. I'm going to give myself up."

"Give yourself up where?"

"I'm going to give myself up." Fuellgrabe repeated stubbornly. "In Maimzer Landstrasse. I'm throwing up the sponge. That's the most sensible thing to do. I want to keep a head on my shoulders. I can't stand this foolish dance another five minutes—and in the end they catch you anyway. You can't buck it." He spoke quite calmly—getting calmer all the time. He strung one little word to another, simply and monotonously. "It's the only way out. To get across the border is impossible. The whole world is against us. It's a miracle that we two are still at large. Let's put a stop to the miracle of our own free will before they catch us, or else it's curtains for us. You can imagine what Fuellgrabe is doing to those who are brought back, can't you? Do you remember Zillich? And Bunsen? Do you remember the Dancing Ground?"

George was conscious of a horror against which there was no struggling. He felt paralyzed already. Fuellgrabe must have shaved quite recently. His thin hair was brushed and smelled of the barbers. Was it really Fuellgrabe?

"You do remember, don't you?" Fuellgrabe went on. "You remember what they did to Koerber who they said intended to escape! He hadn't even intended. We actually did."

George began to tremble. Fuell-

SYNOPSIS: George Heider, one of seven men who has escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen, is still at large. Traveling on foot and in trucks, nearly dead with hunger and fatigue and loss of blood (he was wounded during the escape), he makes his way to his home town and tries to establish contact with someone who will help him.

THE GESTAPO is doing an effective job of trying to find George. One after another the people he has met in his fugitive wandering have been taken into custody and questioned. All of his known former friends and acquaintances are under surveillance—among them his former wife, Elly. She and his old friend Franz contrive to meet despite the fact that they know she is being watched. Both want desperately to help George beyond the border to safety.

George watched his trembling for a moment and then continued: "Believe me, George, I'm going there at once. It's the best thing to do. And you'd better come along too. I was on the point of going there. God Himself has led us to each other. I am sure of it!" His voice had become a drawl. His head nodded twice. "I am sure of it!" he said again. Again his head nodded.

George gave a sudden start. "You're mad," he said. "We'll see which of us is mad, we'll see, we'll see," answered Fuellgrabe in his deliberate manner. At the camp it had earned him the reputation of being a good-natured sensible fellow who never raised his voice. "Just use the little brain you've got, my lad. Look things in the face. Yours will be a sudden and quite disagreeable end unless you come along with me, my friend. Sure. Come on!"

"You are mad," said George. "You seem to think they'll hold their bellies with laughter when you approach. Is that what you think they'll do?"

"Laugh? Let them laugh. As long as they let me live. Get wise to yourself, brother, there's no other way out for you. If they don't grab you today, they will tomorrow, and nobody will give a damn what happens to you. My lad, this world of ours has changed, let me tell you that. Nobody gives a damn for us any more. Come on—do as I do. It's the very, very, very cleverest thing to do, the only thing to save us. Come on, George!"

"You are utterly mad."

Until now they had had the bench to themselves, but now a woman in a nurse's uniform sat down at the other end. With one hand she rocked a paramulator gently and expertly. It was a mammoth pram full of pillows and lace and pale-blue ribbons. The tiny baby in it was apparently not yet sound asleep. She turned the carriage obliquely to the sun and took out her sewing after a quick glance at the two men. She was what is generally called businesslike, neither old nor young, neither pretty nor homely. Fuellgrabe returned her glance, not only with his eyes, but with a somewhat forced smile, a horribly spasmodic contraction of his whole face. Seeing it, George felt quite faint.

"Come on!" said Fuellgrabe. He got up. George grabbed him by the arm. Fuellgrabe tore himself loose with a motion that was more violent than George's grip was firm; his arm touched George's face. "He that will not be advised cannot be helped. Good-by, George!"

"Don't! Wait a minute," said George. Fuellgrabe actually sat down again. George said to him: "Don't do such a crazy thing. You'd get yours quickly, believe me. Have they ever shown anyone any mercy? Nothing is likely to impress them. . . . Why, Fuellgrabe! Fuellgrabe!"

Moving close to George, Fuellgrabe said in a sad, changed voice: "My dear friend! Come along. You've always been a decent lad. Why won't you come with me? It's so horrible to go there alone."

George looked at the mouth from which these words had issued. He noticed that the teeth which seemed unnaturally large because of the gaps between them looked like the teeth in a death-head. Fuellgrabe's days were certainly numbered. Probably even his hours. "He's already out of his senses," thought George, wishing fervently that he would go away quickly and leave him, alone and sound. Probably at the very moment Fuellgrabe was thinking the same thing about George. He looked at George with consternation, as talking. He got up and hurried away, disappearing so quickly behind the bushes that George had just been a dream.

Presently he was seized with an attack of fear, as sudden and wild as at that first hour when he had cowered at the edge of the camp among the willow bushes. A cold shudder that shook body and soul with quick jerks went over him.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Dimitroff Rallied Anti-Nazi United Front

This is the third of a series of articles by V. J. Jerome on Georgi Dimitroff, heroic Bulgarian Communist leader, on the tenth anniversary of the famous Reichstag Trial, where he exposed the Nazi force and thrilled the world by his magnificent defense. Series continues tomorrow.

By V. J. Jerome

Dimitroff analyzed the class content of fascism as finance capital. But he showed likewise that fascism derives its political essence, not from the class of finance-capital as a whole, but from a section of that class, the most reactionary, chauvinistic and imperialistic. This teaching is of tremendous import today to the nations battling to destroy fascism. For it is the theoretical basis of the broad All-Nation Front which unites in the anti-Axis war, not only the workers, farmers and city middle classes, but also the main sections of the bourgeoisie. These capitalists, who are non-fascist, recognizing that without their country's independent national existence they too would be subjugated under Nazism, participate, despite hesitations and vacillations, in the defense of national independence. The teaching of Dimitroff is the theoretical foundation of the United Nations, who, on the basis of national unity, have brought into one vast anti-fascist alliance bourgeois-democratic states, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and colonial countries.

Dimitroff's analysis inherently refutes the conception of fascism as the "revolution of the petty bourgeoisie"—a conception that floats around Social-Democratic

and liberal spheres. The rise of Nazism to power, Dimitroff pointed out, is counter-revolution, not revolution. In answer to Ribbentrop's "National-Socialist revolution," he declared in a press interview, in February, 1936:

"It is well known that every genuine revolution means the passing of power from one class into the hands of another class. But in Germany the bourgeoisie as a class were in power and have remained in power. The capitalist system has remained untouched. All that has changed is that the most reactionary, the most chauvinistic, and most imperialistic circles of finance—capital have become the complete masters and have extremely intensified fascist exploitation and oppression."

Dimitroff's analysis exposes fascist rule as the counter-revolution of the ultra-reactionary sections of Big Capital, against the democratic masses led by the most advanced section of the working class. The analysis differentiates between fascism's political content, which expresses imperialist domination, and its social base, which includes those strata of the population seduced by demagogic promises. While the political content is financial-oligarchist, the social base is predominantly petty-bourgeois, agrarian and urban, including also the most backward and degraded workers.

The social base of fascism can, however, under certain circumstances, temporarily become strengthened, as happened in Germany.

Coming to power when the great economic crisis had reached

its lowest point, Nazism could credit itself with overcoming the crisis. With total rearmament and the creation of a tremendous Wehrmacht and bureaucracy, the Hitler regime ended unemployment—at the cost of terrific exploitation of the masses, of barbaric oppression and social degradation. The fiendish terror, demagoguery, and corruption at home were bolstered by Hitler's encroachments and depredations abroad, made possible through systematic encouragement and "appealing" by the Western Powers. The utter bankruptcy of pseudo-Marxist Social-Democracy and its discredit among the masses were craftily used by the Nazis to identify that bankrupt Social-Democracy with Marxism. Thereby Nazism created for itself most favorable conditions for winning the decisive masses of the petty bourgeoisie, rural and urban, and certain strata of professional, white-collar workers, and government employees, as well as backward industrial and agricultural workers, especially among those who had been chronically unemployed. On this basis Hitler carried through the isolation and persecution of the advanced workers and the destruction of all working class organizations—all democratic organizations.

In a decade of the "Third Reich" the poisonous ideology of Hitlerism corrupted the young generation and affected new sections of the middle classes and even considerable sections of the working class. The function of deception exercised by Social-Democracy in the First Imperialist World War among the working

masses was taken over directly by the German imperialist state under National "Socialism." The Nazi Fuehrerschaff, playing on the anti-Versailles moods of the German people and on their fears of a future super-Versailles, fostered through skillful organization the kind of brutalizing chauvinism that reduced German officers and men to beasts in uniform.

But the relatively broadened social base of fascism is temporary and uncertain, as the formation of the National Committee for a Free Germany and the Union of Generals and Officers of the Sixth German Stalingrad Army indicate, and as current events in Italy attest. After twenty-one years of fascist despotism and deception, the toppling of the Duce revealed a cauldron of discontent and hatred of fascism among the masses. In Nazi Germany, all the deceit and bribery could not destroy the fear of war among the German people throughout the pre-Munich years. This state of affairs brought Pinchovius, member of the Psychological Laboratory of the German War Ministry, to declare in 1938 that "the weakest point in all the preparations for war is the development of a firm morale of the working masses of the people."

But then came Munich and the long series of easy victories. The negotiated "peace" policy of the Munichers was a process of strengthening Nazism's social base. Reversal of this process began with the Nazi setbacks on the Eastern Front. And we are already witnessing the social base of Nazism weakening under the

impact of the terrific blows of the Red Army, of the Anglo-American victories in North Africa and Italy coupled with the devastating air bombardments of German cities, and the rising rebelliousness in occupied Europe. The full-scale weapon of demagoguery must now even more than before be reinforced by the weapon of brute force. Gestapo's head becomes head of Internal Affairs. Himmler is moved closer to Hitler.

The social base of fascism is not static and solidified. It does not consist of an undifferentiated mass. Built on falsehood and coercion, it is subject to rapid undermining and disintegration. Everything depends on the ability of the coalition war to defeat the Hitlerite armies with the least delay. Everything depends on the speedy coordination of the Western Front with the great Red Army offensive. Everything depends on the defeat of the plottings for a negotiated "peace," which, if allowed their chance, would again broaden Nazism's social base, as did the "peace" negotiated at Munich. Everything depends on the pursuit of a consistently democratic, anti-fascist policy with regard to the peoples struggling to free themselves from fascist oppression; on giving the yoked peoples a clear perspective for a way out of fascism—in the manner of the Manifesto of the National Committee for a Free Germany—for a democratic, independent life for each nation by its own choosing.

* Cited by Paul Merker in *Whither Germany?* Workers Library Publishers, New York, 1943, p. 28.

Brewster Union Chief 'Promises'

Thomas DeLorenzo, president of the CIO union at Brewster Aeronautical Co., just back from the United Auto Workers convention where he fought for revocation of labor's no-strike pledge, suddenly emerged yesterday with a promise of support to production.

DeLorenzo, who made this declaration at a joint press conference with Henry J. Kaiser, new Brewster president, only a month ago led Brewster Johnsville, Pa., workers out on strike and tried unsuccessfully to provoke a stoppage at the Long Island City plant.

In connection with these stoppages, the president of Local 363 was quoted as saying:

"Our policy is not to win the war at any cost. The policy of our local union is to win the war without sacrificing too many of the rights which we have. The most important thing in this war is to preserve the system of government that we have, among other things, and the procedure for adjudicating union troubles.

"All my life I have found force to be the only effective weapon. Sometimes you just have to use it, even if it means stopping the planes. If I had brothers at the front who needed the 10 or 12 planes that were sacrificed I'd let them die, if necessary, to preserve our way of life or rights or whatever you want to call it."

TROTSKYITE ASSOCIATE

DeLorenzo showed at the UAW convention, where he lined up solid

with the Trotskyite "Mazzy-DeLorenzo-Silver" group that this quotation actually represents his position. The delegation he led, together with Trotskyite elements, made a last-ditch fight to defeat reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge. They were overwhelmingly defeated only last Sunday.

DeLorenzo's delegation alone spent thousands of dollars on issuance of convention material, pressing chiefly against adoption of just that plank.

In yesterday's love-feast with Mr. Kaiser, whose controversies with other CIO unions has drawn national attention, DeLorenzo credited his sudden conversion to the convention decision. He neglected to note that the no-strike pledge, which he now professes to support, was in full effect in the UAW when he led the stoppage at Johnsville and tried to lead one at Brewster in Long Island City.

Kaiser, who said that he held no stock in the company and serves without pay as president, showed DeLorenzo with compliments at the press conference, held at Rockefeller Center office, and the Local 363 president reciprocated.

Line Up for a Drop of Water in Naples



The Nazis destroyed the water, gas and electric systems before they fled Naples and thousands of residents faced death from thirst. This photo shows a line of haggard Neapolitans waiting their turn at the mouth of the main sewer to fill pails with the contaminated water flowing from the outlet. Prompt work by Allied physicians prevented the outbreak of epidemics. Official Signal Corps radiophoto.

AFL Again Hedges on Anti-Negro Bars

(Continued from Page 1)

heard "the accusations against the AFL" and likewise enlarged on "the disservice" which Randolph had done the Negroes.

Prey even went to the extent of quoting the current article in the Negro Digest by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to bolster up his assertion that everything cannot be "secured at one stroke."

Taking the floor in reply, Randolph said it was the first time he had ever heard that "a disservice" was rendered by calling attention to abuses. That was too much like accusing the meteorologist of creating the storm of which he warned.

WANTS PROOF

The president of the Sleeping Car Porters, said he would like to see the Negro electricians who had been admitted to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as he had been unable to find them throughout the country. He again assailed the auxiliary unions as "undemocratic and un-American."

Nothing has been said on this floor, he concluded, that caused him to alter one word he had said.

Green complained that outstanding Negro leaders had refused to help the AFL organize the Negro workers, not saying that discrimination was the cause of any such attitude. He added that the unions should end all discrimination, in his opinion. It was then that Webster made the concluding remarks.

Vice-chairman Joseph Keenan of the War Production Board and former secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, stressed the big accomplishments of American war production and charged that "conscription of labor would slow down our industrial output for many months if it is attempted before every other recourse is tried."

"Conscription of labor has not cured absenteeism or strikes in Great Britain," Keenan stated. "The New York Times recently reported that absenteeism is running about 10 per cent among essential war workers in Great Britain. Out of 28 American war industries for which official figures are available, none is that high and the bulk were about 6 per cent."

Keenan emphasized the importance of getting more women workers to enter industrial production and said one of the ways to do that was to improve the current living conditions among war workers in many communities. The West Coast shipbuilding arrangement he signalled out as a striking way to meet the manpower problem voluntarily through joint action of unions and management.

Hillburn Negro Kids Await School Monday

By Eugene Gordon

Fifty-two Negro children of Hillburn, New York, today are thrilled with expectation of entering a new world next Monday, for that is the day they will leave the little "Chapel" school and enter the big, new Main school in the heart of

J. Edgar Davidson, president of the Ramapo Central District No. 1, Board of Education, yesterday sent word to Mrs. Howard Van Dunk, mother of two school children and one of the most militant opponents of his attempt to compel Negro children to continue in the Jim Crow school, that by Monday morning the Main school would have installed seats and desks enough to accommodate the additional 52 pupils. The parents had hoped to have the children in school this morning.

JIM CROW SCHOOL CLOSED

The ramshackle, "inferior and inadequate" Brook school, meanwhile, stands deserted and closed for the first time in its 55 years of Jim Crow disservice.

The Main school was officially opened and the old one closed to the Negro pupils Monday afternoon on instructions to Davidson from Dr. George D. Stoddard, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York. Dr. Stoddard's decision to clear up the 55-year-old Hillburn school situation came shortly after he had received a report from a two-man commission, he appointed several days ago. Donald Essex, director of the School Buildings and Grounds Division, and Joseph Lipky, director of the Law Division, Department of Education, formed the commission which Dr. Stoddard instructed to make a "first hand survey."

SOUGHT TO CONTINUE

The parents charged that Davidson, banker, real estate broker and top official of a big manufacturing concern, had sought to continue the Jim Crow school system inaugurated in Hillburn by his family two generations ago. When Davidson and his rubber-stamp school board were notified by the State Department of Education last month that the Jim Crow school violated the law, the school-district boundary was changed. Thus the segregation became "legal," at the same time, however, placing 32 Negro children in the "white," or Main, school.

Dr. Stoddard's decision, making a complete review of the Hillburn school setup, pointed out that although the state had condoned segregated schools until 1938, the Legislature that year abolished it. "Since that date," the decision read, "it became illegal for a board of education to maintain separate schools for Negro children."

ILLEGAL AND UNREASONABLE Dr. Stoddard acknowledges that boards of education may establish zones "determining the school which a child shall attend." But if this zoning is illegal and un-

reasonable—as it was shown to be at Hillburn—it "is subject to readjustment upon appeal to the Commissioner of Education."

A board of education "may not set up a line or zone which has for its purpose racial segregation."

The decision concludes: "It is ordered that the Board of Education provide educational facilities for all the children in this area in the Main school."

Mrs. Van Dunk told the Daily Worker by phone yesterday that all the Negro parents were happy at the decision. "Mostly for the children's sake, because it really opens a new life to them," she felt that nobody knew that any better than she, since her two boys, Howard, Jr., 8, and Nicholas, 7, both have gone to the Main school since opening.

Begun Denounces 'Met' Negro Ban At Parkchester

Isadore Begun, Communist candidate for Council from the Bronx, denounced the Metropolitan Insurance Co.'s policy of barring Negroes from its Parkchester housing community of 12,000 apartments, in a speech at a dinner at the Hungaria IWO Club at 809 Westchester Ave. Monday night.

The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Matteo Wallace, a Negro woman, who is head of the Block Service department of the Civilian Defense Office at 975½ Prospect Ave., who has made a record in recruiting Block Service workers.

Begun called on the Negro people to struggle to break down the Parkchester and other Jim Crow barriers in unity with patriotic white fellow citizens.

The Communist candidate also urged them to fight for the selection of a Negro member of the Board of Education from the Bronx.

The Bronx, he said, can be the first community in the city to send a Negro to the Board of Education to help protect the rights of Negro school children, who get the worst school facilities today.

The candidate's denunciation of the color barrier in the Parkchester project was warmly applauded. Tens of thousands of Negroes are terribly overcrowded in tenements in the Lower Bronx. They are barred from better apartments.

CIOV associates and other friends of Mrs. Wallace, who arranged the dinner, lauded the services of the Negro people in defending the nation.

Rebecca Grecht, circulation manager of the Daily Worker, emphasized the role of this people's newspaper in the struggle for Negro-white unity in the war effort.

day (as a result of the tricky boundary change).

"Why, they can't get enough of school!" the mother exclaimed. "They want to go all the time, including Saturday and Sunday, because they have all these nice things to play with and that fine playground at the Main school."

The facilities will now be shared by the town's remaining Negro children. As to how they will get along with the white children, their new playmates, the Negro mothers are unanimous in declaring that there is "absolutely no friction" and that prejudiced white parents don't seem to have succeeded in twisting the healthy young minds of their offspring.

ABCD's Plan Murphy Campaign

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 12.—AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhood and Democratic Party unity behind the campaign that Vincent J. Murphy, secretary, the State Federation of Labor, and mayor of Newark, is making for governor, was cemented on a ward by ward and election district basis at a conference at the Continental Ballroom Monday night.

Murphy is running on a win-the-war, pro-Roosevelt platform against Walter E. Edge, a reactionary Hoover Republican.

The conference was called by the "ABCD" movement, whose name is based on the initials, "A" for AFL, "B" for Brotherhoods; "C" for CIO and "D" for Democrats.

Plans to mobilize an army of 5,000 campaign workers to canvass every voter in the Newark area were laid by delegates from the three labor movements and the Democratic Party.

MURPHY URGES UNITY

Top AFL, Brotherhood, CIO and Democratic leaders joined in making the plans for the house-to-house canvass, which begins next Monday and ends the following Saturday.

Some of the delegates were fresh from an AFL, Brotherhood, CIO and Democratic dinner in Dover, N. J., where Murphy pledged himself to the job of uniting workers and employers in the struggle against Hitler.

"Together we have a job to do—victory in the war," said the candidate amid cheers of 450 diners.

"Working together, fighting together, we can help achieve that victory."

Victory will be speeded, said Murphy, by safeguarding the health and security of the workers on the home front.

HITS HOOVERISM

"We must plan for a future, better America to follow the war," he added. "There must never be a return to the poverty and degradation, which accompanied Hoover-Edge Republicanism into and out of office in these black days of depression."

Edge who was Hoover's ambassador to France and had a bad labor record as governor during the first world war, is aligned with the worst Republican defeatists in his present campaign.

The campaign to defeat Edge is a "patriotic crusade," said James McMahon, Essex County Democratic

chairman, who presided at the big Newark unity meeting.

And the campaign to elect Murphy is a test of the strength of the nation's Commander-in-Chief, whom Murphy supports, the chairman added.

The eyes of the nation are on this fight, he continued.

AFL, CIO SPEAKERS

James Lowe, AFL co-chairman of the AFL, CIO, Brotherhood political organization of Essex County, said that the election of Murphy means a resounding defeat of the crowd that wanted to make war against Roosevelt instead of against Hitler and Hirohito.

Katherine Hoffman, CIO co-chairman, sharply criticized Wendell Willkie for his recent endorsement of Edge.

Miss Hoffman said that in concluding Edge the aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination had to hold his nose to keep out the stench of Munich appeasement from the New Jersey Hooverite.

Next week's voters' canvass will be conducted on a ward by ward basis in the following way:

WARD UNITY COMMITTEES

The drive in each ward will be directed by a unity committee composed of the Democratic chairman and representatives of the ABC labor groups.

Similar unity committees will be set up in each election district.

Each district has an average of 600 voters. Eight canvassers will be assigned to each district. Each canvasser will cover an average of 75 voters, or a total of about 25 homes.

And each canvasser will turn in a report on every voter he visits.

The vast majority of the canvassers will come from the labor movement.

The conference set up a publicity committee, including Lewis M. Herrmann, editor, the New Jersey Labor Herald; W. J. Johnson, Railroad Brotherhood representative, who was conference co-chairman, and Len Goldsmith, CIO field representative.

Sales Tax Lobby Has Field Day at Hearing

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States Chamber of Commerce descended on Capitol Hill today to demand less taxes for big business and wealthy individuals—and a stiff sales tax for the ordinary man in the street with limited means.

Roy C. Osgood, paunchy, round-faced vice-president of the First National Bank of Chicago, was the first C. of C. witness to testify. As a member of the C. of C.'s Committee on Federal Finance and the man in charge of his bank's trust department which administers estates, Osgood protested bitterly against the proposal of the Treasury Department for raising \$400,000,000 from increased estate and gift taxes.

"These charges should not be made at this time," Osgood said, "if anything, the present rates should be lowered."

KNUTSON PLEASED

Rep. Harold Knutson, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, patted Osgood on the back. "You've made a very good witness," he said. "You've given me something to think about."

And from Rep. Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, came the assurance that he would not vote for higher estate taxes. Gearhart agreed with Osgood that such taxes were "socialistic."

Then Fred R. Fairchild, a Yale professor, followed up for the C. of C. with a strong demand for a sales tax. Fairchild is a professor, but of a variety liked by reactionary congressmen. Fairchild came to the conclusion that corporation taxes and taxes on individual incomes "have passed the point of what the traffic will bear."

And so he saw "only one type of taxation that is required to round a broad, inclusive national tax system." You guessed it. The only kind of tax which he thought is needed is a sales tax. According to the Chamber of Commerce stogie from Yale, "everyone who receives any income should make some direct contribution to the war."

SALES TAX 'EQUALITY'

"Do you think it is equitable to put the same tax on the white collar workers with a low income as on a man who received a salary of \$50,000 a year which was raised to \$150,000?" Rep. Walter Lynch of New York asked.

"Yes, sir, I think it is," Fairchild replied.

As a matter of fact, Fairchild



No-Strike Resolution Adopted at the Buffalo Convention of the United Auto Workers

Following is the text of the no-strike resolution carried by an overwhelming majority vote at the convention of the United Automobile Workers at Buffalo:

Whereas: The UAW-CIO yields first place to no organization or group in its patriotism and its determination to do everything possible to contribute to the total and earliest defeat of the Axis powers; and

Whereas: The UAW-CIO appreciates fully the need for maximum and uninterrupted production of war materials; and

Whereas: Long before Pearl Harbor and since the involvement of our country in the war the UAW-CIO has promulgated and fought for sound programs which would achieve maximum war production; and

Whereas: The UAW-CIO, together with other sections of American labor, has demonstrated its sincerity and readiness to make sacrifices for the victory of our nation, and has voluntarily pledged to refrain from using its right to strike during the war; and

Whereas: This pledge imposed upon government the responsibility for creating and maintaining channels for the speedy and just adjudication of labor's grievances; and

Whereas: This pledge also imposed upon management responsibility to bargain sincerely and in good faith for adjustment of labor's grievances; and

Whereas: During the past year the mediation agency of the government, namely, the War Labor Board, has been drastically circum-

scribed and limited in its right to make fair adjustments of labor grievances, particularly on the score of wages; and

Whereas: Management has frequently and flagrantly taken advantage of labor's voluntary no-strike commitment; now

Therefore be it resolved: That this convention of the UAW-CIO reaffirm without any qualification its no-strike pledge to the nation and its fighting men to maintain continuous and uninterrupted production of materials necessary for the successful prosecution of the war; and

Be it further resolved: That in those plants where management is not bargaining in good faith and is taking advantage of the war situation and labor's no-strike pledge

to destroy collective bargaining, the International Executive Board shall, in order to insure continuous production, demand government operation of such plants under the war powers of the President and not under the Smith-Connally Act, and with full guarantees of all collective bargaining rights for the workers in the plants and with the elimination of all profits to the employers; and

Be it finally resolved: That this convention urges the incoming international officers, the International Executive Board, and all local unions to use more fully labor's most powerful weapon of political action for the protection of labor's position and for the nation-wide adoption of policies required for the most decisive prosecution of the war.

How Much is Your Thanks Worth?



THANKS...to the Chinese, who never had much, but who at least had the guts to stand up to the Japs for seven long years.

Thanks...to the Norwegians, who lost their country but never surrendered themselves.

Thanks...to the Russians, who gave their lives and homes and burned their factories and fields to turn Hitler's dream of conquest into a nightmare of defeat.

Thanks to the British, who might have given up but didn't...to the Yugoslavs, who still fight in the hills...thanks to all the freedom-loving people in the world who gave us time to gather our strength.

Make your thanks to all of these really mean something...by giving generously to the National War Fund through the New York Committee.

Seventeen war relief agencies have banded together in this great work to make the thanks of America mean something both abroad and at home and wherever our men fight on land or sea.

For we owe thanks, too, to the young men of America who gave up careers and good jobs to do the job that has to be done...and to those who cheerfully saw their lives turned upside down so that their men could fight and build ships and turn out tanks and planes and guns, all day and all night.

Because the National War Fund is combined with nine of our own local war-related agencies, you are being asked to give only once, this year, for all twenty-six. So add up all you would have given to each, and then double the total! There's no better way to show your gratitude.

Give
ONCE
for
ALL
26

USO
United Seamen's Service
War Prisoners Aid
Belgian War Relief Society
British War Relief Society
French Relief Fund
Friends of Luxembourg
Greek War Relief Association
Norwegian Relief

NATIONAL AGENCIES

Polish War Relief
Queen Wilhelmina Fund
Russian War Relief
United China Relief
United Czechoslovak Relief
United Yugoslav Relief Fund
Refugee Relief Trusts
United States Committee for the Care of European Children

NEW YORK AGENCIES

English-Speaking Union
New York City Women's Council of the Navy League of the United States
Officers Service Committee
Ship's Service Committee
Soldiers and Sailors Club

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Red Army's Victories Paralleling Growth of Sports, Reports Hindus

Herald Tribune Writer Tells of Immense Participation,
Interest in Sports in Soviet Union; YCL Leads
Athletic Program for Nation

By Nat Low

Soviet sports are paralleling the tremendous victories of the Red Army reports Maurice Hindus in a lengthy, copy-righted dispatch from Moscow to the New York Herald Tribune yesterday.

Hindus, long a leading American newspaperman in the Soviet Union, tells of the immense growth of sports during the war of liberation against the German invaders.

"Despite the war, Russia is becoming increasingly sports conscious," reports Hindus. "Indeed, victory is giving sports a fresh impetus. On a recent Sunday, Moscow's huge Dynamo Stadium was lived up by brass bands that marked the opening of a city-wide athletic contest. More than 3,000 athletes of both sexes, representing all 25 districts of the city, participated."

Hindus points out that the growth of sports is widespread all over the vast territory of the Soviet Union and involves hundreds of thousands and even millions of citizens in almost every form of athletic activity from soccer to chess.

YCL IN CHARGE

Says Hindus in his article, "Nor contests. With the encouragement of the Kremlin and trade unions, and under the immediate supervision of the Komsomol youth organization, all Russian cities and villages are taking time off from work, celebrating victories by holding some sort of athletic festival."

One of the most amazing things Hindus finds about this development and growth of sports in the USSR is the fact that as soon as the Red Army liberates a town, village or city from the Nazis the soldiers participate actively in creating some form of sports activity for the people.

"The conquered regions, especially, are urged to help revive sports. In fact, with the return of the Soviets to a liberated city one of the first things to come to life is a soccer team. If no young men are immediately available, the Army provides players and a city team is formed. It challenges a team of another city or the Army," says Hindus.

SPORTS VITAL FOR MODALE

Hindus states that the Soviet leaders are convinced that sports are vital for the morale of the people. "Soviet authorities feel that sports are excellent morale builders—they make the bereaved, impoverished population forget, if only for a brief period, the sorrows endured under the Germans, and stir an appreciation of the values of activities that make for a normal, happy life."

Hindus tells the story of the capture of vital Orel and how one of Moscow's best soccer teams was sent there immediately to play against a locally organized team. Two games were played, one of which was won by the Orel team, 2-0.

"Despite constant artillery duels and occasional air bombardments, Leningrad football teams have managed to carry on throughout the war. Recently Leningrad played Baku... Taganrog, Anton Chekov's birthplace, though only a skeleton city after two years of German occupation, already has an active football team. This week it played Rostov, a city twice occupied by enemy troops and badly damaged."

Hindus' revealing dispatch also tells of the great growth of physical culture institutes all over the country. The Soviet Union had a great many of these institutions long before the war, but under the impact of the invasion has deemed it necessary to enlarge the growth of them.

S...
IS for Sports...
handled expertly
by NAT LOW
Daily in the D.W.

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A "Must" for Music Lovers

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1943

D.W. Sports Page Best in Town for Winter

The Daily Worker sports page has scheduled a number of exclusive features for the coming weeks and months which will make it one of the most vital sports pages in town throughout the winter season.

Now that the world series is over the Sports Writing Contest will not be sidetracked any longer. We have a great batch of reader columns which will be run three times a week, every week. The next one in this series will appear in tomorrow's paper and in ten days the first month's winner will be selected by the judges.

Another great feature will be the publication of the book, "Bowling from A to Z" written by one of the country's leading bowlers, Jimmy Warfield. The Daily Worker has purchased the publication rights to this book and will run it serially beginning next week. . . . The articles will be accompanied by charts, diagrams, photos and all vital information for what has become the nation's leading indoor sport. (If you want to learn to bowl correctly, or if you already bowl and would like to improve your game, this series is a must. . . .)

STARTING NEXT WEEK IN THE DAILY WORKER.

Following on the heels of this splendid series will be the creation of a new thrice-weekly column, "Strikes and Spares." This column will be devoted to news, views and comments on bowling. It will publish scores of trade union and fraternal group teams. Once a week it will print the photo of the leading bowler of the week—the man who runs up the highest score for one game. It will be a medium through which teams can make and accept challenges.

In all it will be devoted to the thousands of trade union and progressive bowlers in the city and vicinity. . . . Another must feature.

Added to this will be an exclusive, colorful series of heavy-weight championship bouts since the turn of the century. Written by staff reporter Bill Mardp and illustrated with photos and cartoons, this will be a dramatic and lively recreation of the great fights which have lived in sports history.

And day to day features on football—both college and pro—intimate, intelligent, knowing coverage of all leading prize fights, a twice weekly column on hockey which will begin when the season starts in two weeks; and all the other features you have been accustomed to seeing in the Daily Worker, including sport editor Nat Low's daily column, "The Lowdown."

For a thrill a day—read the Daily Worker sports page.

Says Dexter:

Better Balanced, Veteran Team Won World Series

By C. E. Dexter

(Staff Writer)

ENROUTE TO NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—As the train speeds back to the big city a lot of the boys are replaying this 1943 world series. Many of them, including Dan Parker of the Mirror, claim the Yanks beat a superior team in the Cards. Said Parker: "Better pitching best a better team."

This writer cannot agree with the sage Mr. Parker. We are convinced that if the teams played a series of ten more games the result would be the same. The Yankees would win it because they are the better balanced, veteran ball club. The Yankee lineup is replete with a combination of wonderful veterans and talented rookies.

Who can deny that much of the series credit must go to the veterans, Bill Dickey, Frankie Crosetti, Spud Chandler and Joe Gordon?

CROSETTI OUTSTANDING

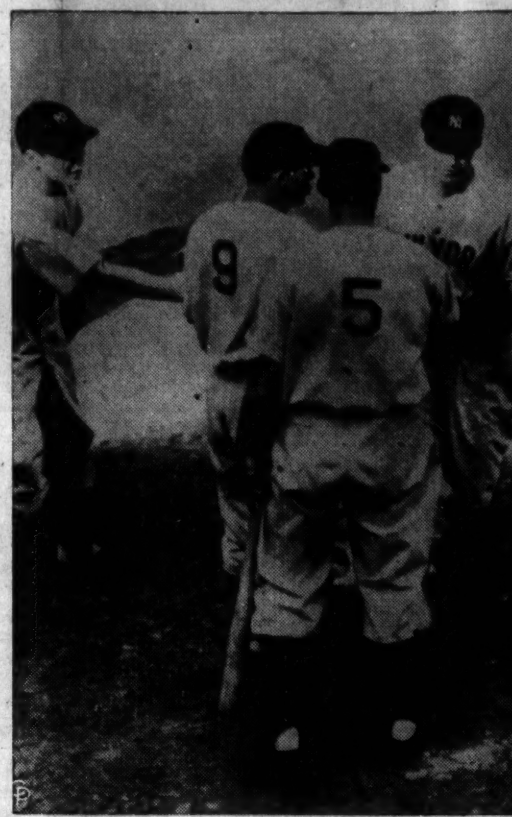
The play of Crosetti was perhaps the outstanding feature of them all. Frankie, always a great money player, was deemed to be through at the season's start. Coming up was none other than speedy and talented Snuffy Stirrweiss. But when Stirrweiss flopped and the pressure became too great, it was the always-lively Crosetti who stepped into the breach and kept the Yanks rolling towards the flag. In the series Frankie was a star both at the plate and in the field. The single most vital play of the series as far as the Yankees were concerned was the single which Walker Cooper hit through the box in the eighth inning of the fourth game. Crosetti, after it like a bullet, chopped it down before the ball could go into center field. This prevented Stan Musial from going to third, from where he would have scored on Whitey Kurowski's long fly to left which followed immediately after.

But accolades also go to Dickey, whose homer won the final game, to Chandler, the fiery-spirited competitor who won two games—the first and the fifth—to Joe Gordon, last year's goat and this year's hero whose homer won the first game and whose wonderful position fielding in all the games was greatly responsible for the Yanks' good pitching, and last, but not least, to Rube Russo and Billy Johnson who came through like majors. Russo pitched a brilliant game and also hit the winning double and Johnson was a pillar of concrete all through the series.

NOTES

Crosetti, Lindell and Bonham are California bound, having left their teammates after the celebration in St. Louis. . . . Spud Chandler made a bee-line for Atlanta. . . . Joe Gordon hit the Oregon Trail. . . . Tuck Stanback and Nick Eiten are already in Chicago. Jim Turner is in Nashville, Roy Weatherly in Cleveland, Bill Dickey in Little Rock. . . . Many others returned home directly from St. Louis. . . . The only men on this train are Charlie Keller, Billy Johnson, Bud Meth-

The Blow That Won the Series



Here's Bill Dickey, a creeping old veteran of 37 years, panting across the plate in the sixth inning of Monday's game, after slugging out the home run which brought the world championship back to the New York Yankees. Bill hit it with Charlie Keller on first base. At the plate to congratulate him are Eiten (No. 5), and Keller (No. 9). . . .



mentors McCarthy and Billy Southworth shown in a chummy gab-fest. Two of baseball's top managers, they remain the best of friends despite the recently completed, hectic world series between their two clubs.

ny, Charlie Wensloff, Tommy Byrne, Johnny Murphy, Marcus Russo and George Stirrweiss. . . .

Progressives Win, Right-Wing Bolts Brooklyn Labor Party

(Continued from Page 1)

done, the convention proceeded to the business of elections.

PROGRESSIVES ELECT SLATE

John Crawford's name was put in nomination by Joseph Kehoe of the American Communications Association, for chairman of the Kings County ALP. Kehoe is the retiring chairman of the Kings County Progressive Committee of the ALP.

Crawford was elected by a vote of 1270-1 and promptly took the gavel. Others elected were Max Torchin, secretary; Richard Mazza, treas-

urer; and Saul Mills, Joseph F. Kehoe, Leo Linder and Theophilus F. Alcantara, vice-chairmen.

An Executive Board composed of 32 includes many outstanding trade unionists, such as Joseph Dermody of the United Electrical Workers Union, Arthur Osman of Local 65 of the United Wholesale and Retail Union, were elected.

Both in the nominating speech by Kehoe and in the inaugural statement by Chairman Crawford the determination was expressed to fight for returning the ALP to its trade union base—as proposed by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and national ALP leader.

The convention then proceeded to name a Committee on Rules, elected an executive committee, filled vacancies on the County Committee and designated Abraham Bernknoff and Richard Mazza as its candidates for the City Council from Kings County.

MARCANTONIO CHEERED

It was nearly 2 o'clock in the morning by the time the official business of the convention was completed. Just before the meeting was scheduled to adjourn the delegates—wary though they were as a result of the long slog—shook the auditorium with a stormy ovation for Representative Vito Marcantonio, the chairman of the Manhattan ALP who that moment arrived to greet the delegates.

In a fiery speech Marcantonio denounced the Old Guard which had bolted for their "attempted de-bauchery of the democratic process" and talked about their "unconditional surrender" in the face of certain defeat.

"They are not only in contempt of court," the Congressman charged,

"but in contempt of the American people."

Marcantonio said that with the Kings County organization again in the hands of the enrolled ALP voters, it would make every effort to realize the Hillman proposal for making the ALP a party of Labor "and not the vest-pocket property of one union," a reference to the stranglehold which David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers was seeking to maintain over the ALP.

Despite the lateness of the hour, all delegates before leaving the hall, signed individual statements, certified by notaries on the spot, that they "attended a meeting of the Brooklyn ALP and voted for John W. Crawford and Max Torchin as chairman and secretary respectively, of the Committee, and for Abraham Bernknoff and Richard Mazza as the sole American Labor Party designees for members of the New York City Council."

This was in anticipation of any future legal action that may be necessary to prevent the Old Guard ALP from disputing the results of the convention.

West Penn. Labor To Map Poll Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

McKEESPORT, Pa., Oct. 12.—The Political Sponsoring Committee in Pennsylvania's 33rd Congressional District has called a conference of labor and people's organizations for Sunday, Oct. 24 to be held at 10 A.M. at the Penn-McKee Hotel for the purpose of establishing a permanent Committee on Political Action.

The conference was decided upon at a recent meeting of labor and political leaders held at the McKeesport City Council Chamber under the chairmanship of Mayor J. Buchanan. A call went out to all CIO, AFL, and Railroad Brotherhood local unions, fraternal groups, merchant and businessmen's organizations, churches, Jewish, Negro and Slav bodies to send representatives to the Oct. 24 conference.

LOWDOWN- Readers So Ungrateful: They Expected Us to Pick Winner

NAT LOW

Some irresponsible and wise-acre reader sent us a mash note yesterday which enclosed two newspaper clippings—one aged and yellow, the other just a week old.

The note had this to say:

"Dear Brother Sports Expert:

"For your edification an enclosing three profound predictions of yours. One of them was made last year, the other two just last week. "The first appeared in your column of October 4, 1942. I quote: 'The Yanks should take the Cardinals in five games. They are far, far superior to the St. Louisans who just did manage to nose out the Dodgers. I repeat. The Yanks in five games.' . . . Unquote.

"So what happens, Lowdown? Simply this. The Cards sweep the Yanks off their collective feet and win in five games—four straight after dropping the opener.

"Then last week this pearl of wisdom in a column I usually go all out for. I quote: 'The Cards will win this series in six games for one simple reason. They are the better ball club. They have the hitting, the fielding, the pitching and the spirit to trim the Yanks which they will do . . . Unquote.

"I'll spare you the rest of that column. I don't want to destroy your morale completely.

"Now for the third prediction, on Monday of last week. Quote: 'Beau Jack to handily beat the mediocre Bobby Ruffin tonight at the Garden.' Unquote.

"So what happens? Simply this. Ruffin hands Beau Jack a terrific lacing and wins a unanimous decision hands down.

"Now what I would like to know, Lowdown, is how you come about these amazing predictions? What is the secret of your success? I am sure your great reading public as well as the nation at large would like an in to your mental and mystical processes. . . . Will they be forthcoming? I await them with bated breath. . . . Sincerely, L. G. And then a P. S. . . . 'Tell me, do you get paid for all this? And if so, how much, how often and how come?'"

Like all great experts I disdainfully threw the letter into the waste paper basket the moment I finished reading it. But an hour later it started to prey upon my mind. I gazed at it once, gazed at it twice. I hemmed and hawed and fiddled around then picked it up and reread it.

The person who wrote it is obviously a provocateur. No real, sincere, honest, upstanding, above-board, class-conscious, progressive trade unionist would remember for even one day the prediction of a sports writer on any sports event.

Only the writer is supposed to remember it. If he is wrong he just doesn't mention it any more. If by some miracle he is correct he then proceeds to run the original prediction in an eight-column, 60-point, Railroad streamer across the top of the page. Joe Cumiskey of FM is a case in point. Joe's been predicting and predicting for so many years without much success. This time he picked the Yanks to take the Cards in five games. Read, then, the opening paragraph of his column in yesterday's paper:

"I hate to point, but the only guy I remember who said the Yanks would do it in five was a guy named Cumiskey whose first name escapes me. . . ."

Of course, Joe also picked Beau Jack to whale the stuffings out of Ruffin last week, but in that case his whole prediction escaped him later, not only his first name.

See what we mean?

But getting back to our method of making predictions.

Making predictions on sports is the most exact of all the sciences. One must not only have a background of left hooks, curves, fast balls, three base hits, stolen bases and the like—but one must also be well versed in logistics, the National Question, philosophy, trigonometry, calculus, physics, the genesis of the lotus flower, horticulture, astronomy, history of the Greeks and chemistry.

And also, one must have, most of all, a strong, well sharpened pin. The latter object is the key to the whole sciences. Without it the prognosticator is a dead pigeon. He is impotent.

And here's another letter, obviously from another provocateur.

It reads:

"Poor Low,

"Such nightmares you must be having! Horrible dreams in which the Yanks hit dozens of home runs, score every inning, and run away with the series.

"Isn't it too bad that these dreams have become realities? Tsk, tsk, tsk, really, my tender heart grieves for you! Like hell it does! (Such language for a lady!—Ed note).

"As a matter of fact, you St. Louis rooster, (Yeh, and you a native New Yorker, too) nothing gives me greater pleasure than the comforting thought you'll be paying off on those wagers you've made. 'Twill serve you right, too. Don't you know that betting is sinful?

"Look, why don't you sorta retire? I mean, well, maybe you just weren't cut out to be a sports writer. You could always become a pretzel bender or something, huh? . . . Sylvia S."

Will somebody please loan me a buck? I've gotta have supper tonight.

Besides, I don't like pretzels. They make crumbs in bed.

FDR Chides Senators On Siberian Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

using oil resources on the basis of the size of a country but that the chief factor had to be availability.

He said that Senators who brought this question up would probably urge using the test of ownership in determining which oil should be used. But, the President emphasized, you can't win a war that way.

The President also refuted statements charging that 30,000 civilian trucks had been sent to Australia in the last year. The President said that the correct figure was 21,135 trucks in two and a half years, and the trucks sent were for military use and had been okayed by MacArthur.

MILD ON CRITICISM

Asked if he considered the whole discussion started by the Senators unfortunate, the President said that he didn't know. He said that when men say things they have not thought out they create bitterness. And he added that he did not think we ought to create bitterness.

The President added that some English newspapers express bitterness, and he quoted from the London Daily Telegraph. But he pointed out that the Telegraph said that there was a positive phase to the reports of the senators since they provoked discussion.

The President said that in a sense the discussion started by the senators was a good thing.

The President resumed his discussion of the demand for greater use of British oil resources in the Middle East. He pointed out that prior to the opening up of the Mediterranean, it would not have been possible to develop a policy of

go to war with Japan, he added. Suppose the Russians, he said, say that they have a more important thing to do, that they have knocked down the Germans several times.

The President said that it all comes down to a question of whether or not the Russians are ready to go to war with Japan at this time.

He emphasized the time factor several times in discussing this question.

The President said that we do not know enough about the question to give a definite answer.

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WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

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2 times 15c
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4 times 25c
5 times 30c
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Toward Freedom

By DOXEY WILKERSON

THE curious notion that a long war would aid the cause of Negro freedom is gaining currency in the Negro community and among liberal white friends of the Negro. This essentially reactionary doctrine rests upon a deceptive fallacy which must be thoroughly exposed. Its general acceptance would not only imperil the one wartime program which can assure the progressive liberation of the Negro people; it would also greatly strengthen our nation's most serious enemies here at home.

The basis of the "long war" appeal to the Negro people is wholly understandable. Traditionally barred from desirable lines of employment, socially proscribed, his civil and political rights abridged, the Negro now sees a "New World A-Coming." Confronted with the iron necessities of war, the nation is impelled progressively to enlarge the area of Negro freedom. Traditional bars of discrimination are cracking under the impact of the war, and the Negro people are moving rapidly toward the freedom to which they aspire. It is no wonder that many Negroes are coming to embrace the slogan, "Lord, don't let this war end too soon."

To attribute the current progress of the Negro people to the necessities of war is entirely correct. Conscious mass struggles for Negro freedom have helped. The implacable opposition of Southern Bourbons and Axis-inspired anti-Negro incitements have been a hindrance. But the decisive force has been the imperative requirement of victory for a nation which is struggling for its very existence.

From this basic fact, a spurious line of reasoning tends to emerge. It is argued: If the war is now advancing the cause of Negro freedom, then more and more war should bring more and more freedom to the Negro people. This is where the fallacy enters. To assume a simple and continuing cause-effect relationship between more war and greater Negro freedom is to ignore other more probable results of a long war which would completely destroy all the social and economic gains the Negro people have thus far made. The danger is very real.

The American defeatists and appeasers want a

The Negro's Stake In a Short War

long, drawn-out war, and are working frantically to prevent an early victory. But their interests are far removed from the freedom of the Negro or any other people. They seek nothing less than a dominant and aggressive American imperialism in the post-war world, supported by a domestic fascism here at home.

The strategy of this imperialist clique becomes more apparent every day. They employ every trick of demagoguery to sabotage the win-the-war program of our Commander-in-Chief. They strive to create antagonisms within the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, and to prolong the war by delaying the opening of the Second Front. They seek to substitute a "negotiated peace" for the Casablanca policy of "unconditional surrender." They hope to preserve fascist governments in Germany and the rest of Europe as a bulwark against the democratic upsurge of liberated peoples. They expect, thus, to establish the most favorable conditions for the rise of a fascist-imperialist regime in America. These enemies of our nation, whom Vice President Wallace calls the "American Fascists," are determined to seize control of our government in 1944.

This is the traitorous conspiracy into which any general acceptance of the "long war" hypothesis would lead the Negro people. Nothing would more surely defeat their goals of freedom. The Negro's substantial wartime gains would be engulfed and destroyed in the onrush of American fascism.

The future of Negro freedom depends upon the triumph of the democratic win-the-war forces behind the Commander-in-Chief, and the defeat of the imperialist-appeaser bloc which now struggles for supremacy. A long war would enhance the danger of a "negotiated peace" with fascism; it would enormously strengthen the reactionary enemies of the Negro people. A short war would assure the unconditional surrender of the Axis and the destruction of fascist governments; it would tremendously strengthen the democratic labor and progressive forces who are the most effective allies of the Negro people.

It should be clear that the growing popular struggle for all-out coalition warfare to defeat Hitler in 1943—for the immediate opening of the Second Front in Western Europe—is fundamentally a struggle which the Negro and all other freedom-loving people must support. Here lies the path along which the related struggle for Negro freedom must proceed.

Film Front

By DAVID PLATT

HOLLYWOOD.—Spent the afternoon—a lovely afternoon at Columbia Studios watching scenes from "None Shall Escape," one of the most promising of the many war films in production out here. . . . From what I can gather it's the first Hollywood film to concern itself with the post-war trials of the savages who raped Europe. . . . It deals specifically with the Nazi occupation of Poland. . . .

Had a talk with Andre de Toth, busy director of the picture. . . . De Toth has had quite a history. . . . He hails from Budapest, Hungary. . . . In September 1939 he was assigned by the Hunfilm Film Company of Budapest to record the Nazi invasion of Poland. . . . He saw the fall of the Polish army and the Polish state. . . . He lived behind the German lines, watched the advance of the Nazi beast. . . . Saw the indescribable butchery of the Hitlerites. . . . Could Columbia have picked a better man for "None Shall Escape"? . . . Some of the director's experiences in Poland are being incorporated in "None Shall Escape". . . .

De Toth tells the story of a certain Franz Hanguen, a Nazi censor assigned to see that the photographer didn't shoot the wrong things such as the wanton killing of defenseless women and children. . . . "Hanguen was a lover of music and of battle as well as one of Goebbels' trusted lieutenants," de Toth said. . . . "Whenever we heard the noise of war-machines guns, cannons, the clanking of tanks and trucks, he would say, 'What music! . . . What wonderful God-like music! . . . The music of battle! . . .'" Hanguen insisted that when de Toth edited his newswreel of

We Watch Filming of 'None Shall Escape'

the war that it was his 'divine duty' to put the 'glorious music' of battle in the background. . . . De Toth spent nearly a month at the Polish front. . . . He followed the German army from Cracow eastward toward Lublin. . . . He tells another story about Hanguen, the hanger-on who adored music. . . . The Nazi butchered de Toth one day near a small town called Zamoc. . . . "Some day, de Toth," he said. . . . "When you make the great film of this Nazi war and of the New Order to follow, you must promise me never to forget the music of battle. . . . Look how we roar across Poland! . . . Is that not Wagnerian in all its gigantic glory? . . . There is nothing written to compare with the symphony of war—the guns, the crushing wheels, the cannons. . . . Remember to put them all in your picture."

It was with the same musical feelings, that one of Mussolini's sons bombed and machine-gunned the natives of Ethiopia years before the fall of Cracow. . . . But thanks to the Red Army, the musicians of death are now getting a taste of our own medicine. . . . The fall of Smolensk was a great poem of human liberation which made the whole world rejoice. . . . Other great symphonies are in the making on our side—symphonies not of death but of life. . . . These were some of the thoughts that occurred to me as de Toth spoke. . . . De Toth is now in Hollywood and Franz Hanguen—Lord knows where he is. . . . Perhaps he is still taking pictures "the kind of pictures to convince the people back home that the Russians and the English and the Canadians and the Americans aren't advancing on all fronts."

"But I've remembered Hanguen's request," de Toth said. . . . "I'm going to put his music into this picture about the United Nations' trials of Polish oppressors. . . . Franz may not approve because he never liked Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, the Victory hymn of the Allies."

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Fredi Washington



Left, Fredi Washington.

Above and right, scenes which show the typical run-down poorly ventilated apartment houses in which the people of Harlem are forced to live.

By Louise Mitchell

Fredi Washington belongs to that small but glowing group of actresses who know that audiences live their lives outside of movie houses.

Like Karen Morley and Jean Muir, the Negro actress feels that performers are people with a place in the affairs of the nation, whose natural co-stars are the folks who work for a living.

That is why an interview with Miss Washington is such a treat. Not only do you meet a young woman with stars in her hair but a vibrant citizen who searches for the answers of the how, when and where of victory.

Like the Bard, Miss Washington realizes that all the world's a stage, but in addition, insists that performers can change the acts, influence the show. That is why the talented actress is co-sponsor with Teddy Wilson of the Vote Ben Davis Victory Show at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Sunday, Oct. 24.

Scheduled as mistress of ceremonies, Miss Washington feels that "Ben Davis has got to win and I am ready to help. The Negro people have to hold on to that chair in the City Council." As sister-in-law of the Council-

man Adam Clayton Powell, she goes the whole way in his "My Vote Is Davis-Number One" endorsement.

A Committee of One Against Prejudice

Considering herself a Committee of One Against Prejudice, the Negro actress doesn't worry about the political affiliation of men and women who fight for minority rights. People uninterested in politics are "dead walls" to her.

At ease in her present job as dramatic editor of the People's Voice, the Negro actress was forced to quit Hollywood because Jim-Crow, not talent, is keeper of the keys. She scored several major screen successes but dignified dramatic roles were "too few."

Miss Washington still gets letters of praise for her part in

NEW FILMS

LASSIE COME HOME, screen play by Hugo Butler based on the novel by Eric Knight; directed by Fred M. Wilcox; an MGM picture with Roddy McDowall, Donald O'Grady, Dana May Whitty, Miss Lancaster and Lassie. At the Radio City Music Hall.

By Frank Antico

If you're a dog lover, the cockles of your heart will be warmed by "Lassie Come Home," the Eric Knight story now in technicolor at the Music Hall. And if you're not, prepare for an undermining of your prejudices by some of the most unadulterated propaganda in behalf of dog-mism that the screen has yet presented.

It must be admitted that the dog has all the advantage over man. The politics and economics of the dog's society has not yet developed to the point where it complicates the straight-line beauty of his thought. He does most of his speaking with his eyes, and man has always been able to read into them a reassuring reflection of his own ideals of faithfulness and love.

Faith and love in the highest degree belong to Lassie, a collie who loves Joe, a Yorkshire lad whose family is on the dole and whose only material possession is Lassie.

by the collie's obvious unease, permits him to escape from the estate's confines. Then ensues the dog's stirring trek back to Yorkshire over hundreds of miles of treacherous land and water, a heft that tests every quality the valiant animal possesses. Lassie's paws are bloodied on the sharp rocks of the Scottish coast; she is battered by a fierce storm; she is attacked by another dog and is almost killed by a shepherd; she is nursed back to life by a kindly aged couple; she joins a jolly peddler and rescues him from the murderous assault of robbers; she flees before the menace of two dog-catchers and breaks a leg in making her getaway; and finally she limps home to the Carraclochs in time to hear the good news, from the lips of the Duke himself, that Joe can keep her, and that, besides, Mr. Carracloch can go to work for the Duke as a dog-handler, starting as of tomorrow morning. As the picture ends, Joe, the Duke's niece, Lassie, and a host of little Lassies go happily pattering up the road of the Duke's estate.

Acting honors go, without question, to Lassie, who is a marvel of restraint under the tribulations to which she is subjected. Her human assistants, profiting by her example, act the simple story out without attempting any human excesses. Donald Crisp and Elsa Lanchester give dignity to their roles as poor Yorkshire people, and it's a pleasure to listen to the melody of that tongue. Roddy McDowall was the right choice as Lassie's Joe. The director is competent, and the technician is pretty. Dog-lovers will have the time of their lives. Others, beware of the animal!

Music Today

Erica Morini, violinist, will give two recitals in Cuba in November, in Havana on November 3 and in Santiago, November 5, under the auspices of the Sociedad Pro-Arte Musical.

Marcel Hubert, cellist, played in two recitals at the Naval Base in Newport, R. I., last month. Hubert played at the same base in the spring, and his reappearance was due to a request made by the Commander through the U. S. O. Two New York appearances are scheduled at Washington Irving High School on the People's Symphony Series on October 12 and his own Town Hall recital on December 15.

The prolific composer of 37 operettas, a grand opera, 54 motion picture scores, 1,000 songs, among them the famous "Two Hearts in Three-Quarter Time," Robert Stolt has taken time out to write a musical biography of the five great loves of his life under the title of "Mes Amours." It will be published by G. Schirmer Company.

The noted Viennese composer and conductor's new work is a ballet suited for piano and for orchestra, consisting of five portraits, each an individual dedication to the memory of the women whose influence brought most to bear upon his career.

Mr. Edgar Varese, Director of the Greater New York Chorus, announces that Mr. Placido Domingo, formerly associated with the Paris Opera and the Curtis Institute, has joined his staff. Mr. de

MOTION PICTURES

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ENTIRE WEEK STARTING TOMORROW

THE PROLIFIC COMPOSER OF 37 OPERETTAS, A GRAND OPERA, 54 MOTION PICTURE SCORES, 1,000 SONGS, AMONG THEM THE FAMOUS "TWO HEARTS IN THREE-QUARTER TIME," ROBERT STOLT HAS TAKEN TIME OUT TO WRITE A MUSICAL BIOGRAPHY OF THE FIVE GREAT LOVES OF HIS LIFE UNDER THE TITLE OF "MES AMOURS." IT WILL BE PUBLISHED BY G. SCHIRMER COMPANY.

THE NOTED VIENNESE COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR'S NEW WORK IS A BALLET SUITED FOR PIANO AND FOR ORCHESTRA, CONSISTING OF FIVE PORTRAITS, EACH AN INDIVIDUAL DEDICATION TO THE MEMORY OF THE WOMEN WHOSE INFLUENCE BROUGHT MOST TO BEAR UPON HIS CAREER.

MR. EDGAR VARESE, DIRECTOR OF THE GREATER NEW YORK CHORUS, ANNOUNCES THAT MR. PLACIDO DOMINGO, FORMERLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PARIS OPERA AND THE CURTIS INSTITUTE, HAS JOINED HIS STAFF. MR. DE

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ists struggle for a four-star place on the marquee. Her mother died when she was 11 and she was sent from Savannah to a convent in Pennsylvania. In her teens she lived in New York City and attended Richmond High School but was unable to finish because she needed a job.

First, it was as a stockgirl in an exclusive Madison Avenue shop, then as a typist-bookkeeper for Harry Pace and W. C. Handy in their Black Swan Record Co. The pay was scant. So she turned to show business for \$35 a week which seemed like a bankroll. For three years she toured in the road show of "Shuffle Along." As a night-club entertainer she appeared at the one-time famous Club Alabama.

European audiences saw her in the ballroom team of Moiret and Fredi. Al Moore was Moiret. Cities in which the team scored successes were Paris, London, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Ostend, Berlin, Hamburg and Dresden. Moiret and Fredi was the only Negro team to fill an engagement at the St. Regis in New York.

When the war broke out, Miss Washington volunteered to go overseas for the Red Cross in their morale division but the absence of a college diploma kept her ashore. She was one of the first women in Harlem to don an A.W.S. uniform.

To Miss Washington, the switch from the stage to a newspaper desk isn't so great a leap. Both have their deadlines, their drama. And when you are as interested, as Miss Washington is, in the things around you, it seems the curtain is always going up on new, important work to be done, and performed well.

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Today and Tomorrow



Soviet-Baiting a la Mode

By William Z. Foster

This country's two leading anti-Soviet monthly magazines, *Reader's Digest* and *The American Mercury*, give examples, in their July and October numbers, in articles by Max Eastman and David J. Dallin of the changing styles in defeatist slander of our ally, the Soviet Union. Eastman's is the old-time Soviet-baiting, done in his usual technique. Dallin, however, has a more up-to-date, streamlined method of mind-poisoning against the USSR. His weapons are a pseudo-objectivity, the sneaked-in innuendo, the half truth, and the ultra-dextrous stab-in-the-back.



WM. Z. FOSTER

Mr. Eastman, in writing his *Reader's Digest* article entitled "We must face the facts about Russia," evidently nosed all through the garbage barrels of anti-Sovietism in the manner of such professions as this filthy trade as Levine, Ulley, Lyons, Chamberlain and Co. Accordingly, he has concocted a smelly mess, designed to suit the tastes of Dies, Hearst, Dilling, Coughlin and the like, and containing all the time-worn misrepresentations about the German-Soviet pact, the Finnish war, the position of Stalin, the character of the Soviet state, the economic status of the Soviet masses, etc. These studied insults to the Soviet people are assembled under a pretext of giving the American people a realistic picture of our ally, the USSR. In pre-war days Mr. Eastman's well-paid anti-Soviet propaganda amounted to betrayal of international socialism and the alienation of a powerful friend of our nation, but now, with the war on, such foul attacks against a fighting ally of our nation approach, if they do not cross, the borders of treason.

Mr. Dallin is far more skillful in his Soviet-baiting than Mr. Eastman. His aim is the same, the Hitlerian purpose of driving a wedge between the United States and the Soviet Union. But Dallin uses none of the crude vulgarities, mud-gutter insults, and poison-froth venom of the Eastman brand. He understands that this roughneck type of Soviet-baiting, once so very potent, is fast losing its force in the face of the expanding friendliness between the American and Soviet peoples, now being cemented in blood on the battlefield. So he covers up his attacks upon the Soviet Union with nice air-conditioned words and an elaborate pretense of detached objectivity.

TRICKY DISTORTIONS

In his *American Mercury* article, "Russia's Aims in Europe," Mr. Dallin, "an economist and historian," proceeds deliberately to falsify completely the whole European war situation. As the basis of his argu-

ment, he glibly assumes that the Anglo-American policies in all European questions are 100 per cent correct. So much so, that he does not even trouble himself at all to mention them. There is only one side of the problems presented in general, and these are trickily distorted so as to constitute a calm and "objective" indictment of the USSR all along the line. The Soviet Union, with every due politeness, is put in the position of a grasping imperialist power, seeking a favorable opportunity to deluge Europe with revolution, while the (assumedly) virgin-innocent Governments of the United States and Great Britain are disinterestedly striving for a better and freer world, to the extent, at least, that the very difficult Soviet Government will allow them to do so.

Let us see how Mr. Dallin distorts the European situation. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have repeatedly stated that the United Nations are out to exterminate Hitlerism. It would seem, however, that their respective foreign chiefs of state have never heard of these objectives, judging by the way they are coddling the Francos, Mannerheims, Darlans, Petains, Badoglios, Hapsburgs, Victor Emmanuel, and their like all over Europe. In fact, the Soviet Government alone has been following a policy, in line with United Nations deliberations and designed to destroy fascism politically as well as militarily. This is evidenced by the USSR's wholehearted recognition of the French Liberation Committee, its support of the democratic forces in Germany (Free Germany Committee), its war against Finland, its hostile attitude towards fascist Spain, its friendly relations with the peoples' democratic guerrilla armies of Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece, and elsewhere. Everywhere in Europe the democratic forces know they have a reliable friend in the USSR, but they are by no means certain of this regarding the American and British Governments.

Mr. Dallin, however, with false judicial aplomb, readjusts all these realities to the satisfaction of the editors of the anti-Soviet *American Mercury*. He blithely assumes (not even bothering to argue the matter) that our State Department's many maneuverings with Hitlerite quislings and death-bed converts from fascism constitute the putting into effect of the United Nations' policy of extirpating fascism. It is only the USSR that Dallin pictures, and he is very alarmed at its friendship for European democratic forces. These forces he skillfully gives a red tinge, and the Soviet's leaning for them he conjures up smoothly as a Communist menace. In doing this Mr. Dallin does not call Stalin a tyrant, nor does he engage in the Eastman type of mud-slinging. Nevertheless, he manages to get across the Goebbels, anti-Soviet red scare, all dolled up with a professional pose of fairness.

A Mother's Vote for Cacchione Is a Vote for Child's Security

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Last Tuesday, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione proposed to the City Council to make an investigation of all individuals and groups who create racial and religious antagonisms in our city. The vote was 18 to 6 against it.

There is no issue more important in a city so mixed in population. The race hatred that is not so fanned into flames of violence as is imperative as keeping out rats who carry the bubonic plague. It means to dig fascism out to the smallest roots in our own neighborhoods. It is part of winning the war. A sure test of every present member of the Council and every prospective candidate is—are they fighting race prejudice? Mothers do not want their children spat upon, pushed around or insulted. Mothers do not want blood to flow. Mothers do not want their own children to grow up to be bullies and brutes towards others. Mothers want peace and safety on our city's streets.

Brooklyn women voters have a chance to help return Peter V. Cacchione to the Council to lead this fight. In other boroughs we have a chance to send in more like him to fight beside him. What our City Council does is important. Who is on our City Council is important. Let's make no mistake about this.

A CORNERSTONE

This city in which we live is the biggest in the whole world today. There are seven million inhabitants in our five boroughs. That's a lot of people—more than in many countries such as Belgium, Greece, Sweden, Ireland. We are the most cosmopolitan city in the world, with more of some national groups than in any leading cities of the country from whence they originated.

The melting pot churns ceaselessly—in our schools, factories, draft boards and polling places. We learn to like each other's cooking, music, dances, styles of dress. Snatches of various languages are woven into our speech. Tolerance is the cornerstone of democracy. On the block where I live are Chinese, Italian, Greek, Jewish, Ne-

gro, Irish and Polish Americans. The honor roll of our men in the armed forces and the voters' lists suggest a map of the world. Yet we are one people, speaking a common language—a deeply American as redwood trees in California. People in tight little countries across the sea, walled in by poverty, frontiers and tyrants—were our ancestors. Fearless or desperate ones broke away to come here. We, their offspring, are much closer to each other than happened in all the centuries past over there. We have an affectionate regard for the best in their traditions and culture. American boys fight hard to free "the old country" of their grandparents from Hitler's grasp. When it's over they will rush happily home. Body and soul—we are Americans. "Where'd you come from, soldier? Brooklyn? Gee—I'm from the Bronx! Bet Times Square looks good tonight! How'd the Dodgers do?" are passwords in far places. Even Texas and Massachusetts seem close together viewed from the other side of the world.

Our great city is a test tube of democracy. To respect our neighbors regardless of all differences in race, creed, color, and to learn to live together side by side in peace and cooperation—is democracy. New York—largest city in the world—can be a model of America at her best, for all the world to see and to know thereby that we live our faith.

To work out this democratic way of life, our city must be run on

Dallin's "objective" analysis boils down to this: The Soviet Union has two major aims. The first is to build a bloc of neighboring weaker nations, under its control. To begin with, he says, it will accept a democratic form of government for these countries, but will push a program of Sovietizing them as soon as an opportunity presents itself. Dallin completely ignores, of course, the USSR's right to elementary security, although the U.S.A. and Great Britain resolutely insist upon strongholds for themselves all over the world. Secondly, the USSR, according to Mr. Dallin, is organizing a bloc with Germany, with sinister intent. With precisely no facts to support his contention, he asserts it is preparing to give that country an "easy" peace, in contrast to the "hard" peace contemplated by the Anglo-American powers. The general purpose of this Soviet-German bloc and the many other states to be taken under the Soviet wing would be, to hear Dr. Dallin tell it, to maneuver against the United States and Great Britain—in other words, to lay the basis for World War III.

And what can be done about all this red menace? Well, Mr. Dallin has the answer, and it comes right out of Mr. Hearst's crucible. He would put the American and British armies into Europe, not, of course, to establish a second front to win the war (a problem which to him simply does not exist), but to checkmate the victorious Red Army. Here is the "dispassionate" and "objective" way that Mr. Dallin obliquely puts forth this monstrous proposal;

"London as well as Washington foresees that in case the Allied armies, rather than the Red Army, act as the direct liberating force in the Balkans and Central Europe, the political weight of Russia will be reduced, and the cards will necessarily be reshuffled."

The American people are beginning to get wise to the old-style red-baiters of the Eastman type. Indeed, much to the surprise of this gentry, things are coming to a pass where many trade union conventions, newspapers, radio programs and other people's forums refuse to tolerate the filthy attacks of the Eastman-Lyons-Levine school of anti-Soviet publicity gangsterism. But this does not mean the danger of Soviet-baiting is over. Far from it; it simply signifies that the cleverer brands of Soviet-baiters will adopt more cunning methods in their attacks. Under cover of pseudo-friendliness and objective attitude towards the USSR, they are continuing their slander campaign, as Dallin does. And we must learn to expose and combat them. Despite the growing friendship between the American and Soviet peoples, Soviet-baiting continues to be a deadly menace to everything for which we are fighting this war.

Party Life

Prepared by C. F. Organization Dept.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor and the entrance of our country in the war, many hundreds of New York Communists responded to the call of federal and municipal governments to become active in the field of civilian defense, joining various volunteer organizations. These patriotic activities required much time, training and initiative.

Thus, because of new conditions, the New York State Committee encouraged the formation of large community clubs, based in the main on the electoral system of assembly districts.

Dozens of Communist centers were opened throughout the City of New York. In some instances these Party club headquarters became the centers for patriotic activities, so designated by government agencies conducting a campaign at a given time. Because of the good work of Communist Party clubs in obtaining blood donors, a number of Communist headquarters became official Red Cross centers.

Communist clubs began to take part in such movements as the "collect scrap" campaigns, doing salvage work with waste fats, enforcing price control. In a neighborhood formerly known as a "Christian Front" stronghold, where Joe McWilliams used to make speeches regularly, the Communist Party club was repulsed when it offered aid to the local CIOV. Communist Party meetings were broken up. Through correct and consistent work, the Party headquarters there has become a Red Cross center, its relations with the local CIOV have improved considerably, and good Communist open air meetings are held. In one club 25 members were elected as Bondholders for the Third War Loan and sold \$80,000 worth of bonds to their fellow citizens in the community.

Too often we tend to forget the warning of Comrade Browder that:

"The inner level of the Party always proceeds better when the Party's face is turned towards the masses, when we are always reflecting the problems of the world, of our country and of our community," and instead attempt to look for some organization panacea to solve these questions.

Let me be more specific. We have a club of 180, operating in a Negro community in Brooklyn. At meetings of the club, not more than 25 attend. Many new members of that club haven't attended for months. The leadership of the club and section have tried many devices, such as introduction of social features, speakers from the state, but fundamentally the situation does not improve. At a club meeting, we overheard a comrade say: "We have a serious organizational problem in this club."

An examination of the activities of the club and the community reveals: Conditions within the community are unbearable. Discrimination stares you in the face. Prices are sky-high. Housing is bad. Many residents of that community were refused jobs because of color.

The club activities do not reflect and are not integrated with the needs and problems of that community. While the conditions described above prevail in that neighborhood, the Communist Party club limits its activities to general campaigns. The Negro workers attending a meeting of the club do not find there an expression of their feelings, troubles, needs, let alone a solution. They joined the Communist Party, think the Communist Party is all right, but see no reason for attending meetings. These Negro comrades, and with them other Negro workers, would, I am sure, find time to take part in a movement to alleviate their conditions, and would be happy to attend club meetings, get guidance for their work, and report on their results. As it is, they have no interest in the meetings.

The conclusion is clear. The problem facing this club is one of politics—correct mass activity—and not merely one of organization.

As part of political integration and organizational consolidation, we must display the greatest flexibility with respect to forms. Our aim is to enlist many thousands of people into our ranks. War conditions, both at the point of production, as well as at home, present certain problems which make it difficult for some to attend meetings regularly. We must face this problem for it is not insoluble. Rejecting the idea of too much experimentation, one should not make a fetish out of forms.

To illustrate this point: The Railroaders Club of Harlem has a membership of 190. Of these, 160 are new members recruited in the last drive. Many of the men comrades are frequently out of town because of their employment on the railroads. The women comrades often cannot attend because they must stay at home to mind their children. Clearly, here is a problem. How did the Railroaders Club meet it?

The women comrades on their own initiative formed a knitting circle. They gather together, and discussions are held, literature is distributed, dues are collected. Saturday nights the club usually runs a social. Many of the comrades who are out of town during the week attend these socials, carry on discussions, obtain literature, and in such way maintain contact with the club and the Party. This club controlled 151 out of 199 and will no doubt complete the job very satisfactorily. (From speech of Bill Lawrence at Eastern Org.-Ed. Conference.)

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 13, 1938

HOUSTON, Texas.—In one of the most important sessions of the AFL Convention, the reactionaries of the Executive Council were compelled to beat an open retreat today before the New Deal forces.

By an overwhelming vote the convention refused to act upon a vicious, anti-New Deal report submitted by Matthew Woll of the Resolutions Committee, and after a dramatic fight, "sent it to the Executive Committee for further study."

Until today the issue of the New Deal had been generally clouded. But it became crystal clear for the first time when Woll attempted to put over a report openly proclaiming the anti-New Deal policies, which had been more guardedly smuggled into earlier resolutions and reports.

Daily Worker

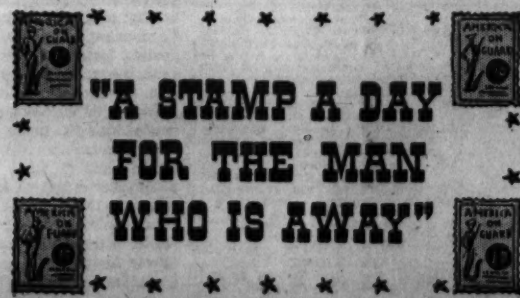
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DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	3 months	\$1.75	6 months	\$3.00	1 year	\$5.00
DAILY WORKER	3 months	87.50	6 months	150.00	1 year	250.00
THE WORKER	3 months	87.50	6 months	150.00	1 year	250.00
DAILY WORKER (Manhattan and Bronx)	3 months	87.50	6 months	150.00	1 year	250.00
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	3 months	1.75	6 months	3.00	1 year	5.00

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1943



UAW Renews Pledge

IN A subsequent issue we will give an editorial estimate of the very important convention of the United Automobile Workers held at Buffalo. But the convention's overwhelming vote renewing a no-strike pledge "without any qualifications" is so important that it deserves particular attention. We print the full text of the resolution elsewhere in this issue.

The resolution, coming from a million-strong union workers engaged in a most vital war industry, is an added guarantee that war production will be maintained without interruption.

Reactionary forces looked hungrily to the UAW convention with a hope that the no-strike pledge would be qualified or rescinded. Their hopes were encouraged by the factional situation in the union and particularly by the unprincipled effort of certain sinister groups within the UAW to exploit dissatisfaction and impatience with the slowness of the war labor relations machinery, in order to kill the no-strike pledge.

Their hopes sunk very low when the convention displayed a rousing reception to President Philip Murray's appeal for an unequivocal support to the CIO's no-strike policy.

When the issue came on the convention floor, the forces headed by Walter Reuther were forced to yield to the minority on the resolutions committee and insert an assurance that the pledge is "without any qualification." Only the Trotskyite group within the Reuther caucus calling itself the "Mazey-Silvers-De Lorenzo group" persisted in their opposition and the vote showed that they were isolated in the convention.

The convention proved that there is basic unity on this issue within the union. This was shown by the fact that the no-strike resolution came on the floor after officers and executive board members had been elected. The issue, therefore, was not distorted for factional purposes as had earlier problems that came before the convention. The outcome is further proof of the danger of factionalism within the UAW. It shows that fundamentally all constructive forces within the UAW are united on the basic problems before the union. The sooner this is realized the more headway will the union make towards eliminating factionalism from its life.

Our China Policy

CONGRESS should act immediately to comply with President Roosevelt's request that Chinese exclusion laws, on our statute books since 1882, be repealed. This is a minimum but important step in following up our recent abrogation of the unequal treaties, which granted us special privileges in China. It would be a step towards combatting the anti-Chinese prejudices which still persist. It is a necessary part of a program for winning the war in the Pacific.

Japanese imperialist propaganda has long exploited for its own ends the undemocratic practices of the Western powers in the Far East. At the present time, by its so-called "soft" policy towards the traitorous pro-Japanese regime in Nanking it is attempting to undermine and split Free China and force a separate peace upon it.

Recent reports from China indicate that there are powerful political forces at work along the lines desired by Japan. Taking advantage of mistakes made by the Western Allies—particularly their failure to give China a full and equal place on the Pacific

war councils and the impasse in India—the appeasement elements are pushing energetically to reopen the civil war against the Communist-led armies, which are now blockaded by Central Government troops.

The critical state of affairs is indicated by Madam Sun Yat-sen in her message to the American people, as explained on another page. We wish to call special attention to her concluding sentence: "American friends can help Chinese Democracy by equally supporting all elements actually engaged in fighting Japan."

It is a sacred task of the American people to strengthen our allies, particularly such an ally as China without whom it would be difficult indeed to end the Pacific war victoriously.

Our government should make certain that the military aid now being sent to Chungking is used for one purpose alone, to fight the Japanese, and not to block the armies which have accounted for half of the Japanese losses on the Chinese mainland.

Our military, medical and other supplies should be going to all armies fighting the common enemy, which means also to the 18th Group and 4th Route armies, which are Communist-led and operated mostly in the Japanese rear.

Our air and technical support should be made available to these armies as well as to the Central Government divisions actually engaged in fighting the enemy.

Our government should repudiate firmly those enemies of Allied unity who have used their privileged position as Senators to raise the demagogic demand for a "second Russian front" in Siberia and for anti-Communist agitation, activities which strengthen the hand of the pro-Japanese appeasers in Chungking.

Labor should make its influence felt on this question. Except for some bureaucrats of the AFL labor has long been opposed to the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, and now even the AFL is being forced to reconsider its old position at the present convention. But labor should go much beyond this and insist that our government act rapidly and firmly to restrain the pro-Japanese appeasement crowd in Chungking by following a policy which will give equal aid and support to all forces fighting the Japanese invader.

Biddle Attacks Ideas

ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE'S attempt to revoke the citizenship of William Schneiderman was once again roundly rebuffed by the United States Supreme Court.

Biddle's request for a rehearing of the case, on the grounds that the Communist leader holds such "dangerous ideas" as the Marxist theory of the eventual withering away of the state, came after the Supreme Court's original decision had disposed of such basic problems as the Communist position on force and violence, the compatibility of Marxism and belief in the American Constitution, etc.

It is high time for the Department of Justice and all other government agencies to stop hounding American patriots, to go after the fifth columnists, the saboteurs and the diversionists who are trying to sap the war effort.

And it is high time too, that all anti-Communist clauses in labor constitutions and all anti-Communist practices should be wiped out as incompatible with democracy and Americanism.